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Established 1887

New War Eared in ochina Cambodians, etnamese Fight

ONG KONG, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Reports from Vietnam said today that the Hanoi government carried out air and artillery attacks in border fighting with Cambodia. Western experts were full that these attacks could lead into a new full-scale Sino-Vietnam war.

The old hostility between the two Southeast Asian nations came into the open with reports heavy fighting between the communist neighbors that led to break in diplomatic relations and fostered strongly charges from both sides.

Cambodian President Khieu Samphan announced the diplomatic break on Saturday, saying Vietnam had been waging an "undeclared and premeditated war." He ordered Vietnamese diplomats to leave Phnom Penh by Wednesday.

Vietnam did not deny the charges but blamed Cambodia for the conflict in the poorly defined border area.

The mass-circulation Hanoi daily Nhan Dan yesterday accused the Cambodians of atrocities, including cannibalism and brutality against pregnant women.

Reports citing "travelers from Vietnam" said fighting is continuing in the Ho Tien-Tay Ninh boundary area, consisting of air raids launched from Saigon into the Parrot's Beak and artillery exchanges.

The border area cited in the book on the life of the late Steve Biko, a black activist whose death in detention earlier this year stirred international outrage. Mr. Biko and Mr. Woods were close friends.

Mr. Woods was editor of the East London Daily Dispatch for 12 years until he was banned in South Africa's sweeping crackdown on Oct. 13 along with six other persons, 18 organizations—mainly black groups—and three publications.

Mr. Woods confirmed that he arrived in Maseru early Saturday morning after hitchhiking from East London to the Transkei border and crossing from Transkei into Lesotho by swimming a rafts across the river.

He disguised himself by wearing a moustache, removing his glasses and dyeing his sandy hair black.

Under the terms of his five-year banning order, Mr. Woods could not be quoted in South Africa, could not keep a diary or write, could meet with only one other person at a time, and was extremely restricted in his movements.

Before the banning order, Mr. Woods was an outspoken critic of the South African government's apartheid policy and a crusader for interracial harmony. He was considered one of the few whites here who had the complete trust of the leaders of the black consciousness movement.

"I found it intolerable to be (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



747 Crash Off India Kills 213

BOMBAY, Jan. 2 (UPI).—A search crew today found part of the tail section of an Air India Boeing 747 jumbo jet that plunged into the Arabian Sea yesterday, killing all 213 persons aboard, airline spokesman said.

Only two bodies—said no survivors of the crash—were found about 24 hours after witnesses said they saw the plane explode and crash into the sea two miles off Bombay in the third worst civil air disaster in history.

The spokesman said 11 of the 190 passengers were foreigners, including two U.S. citizens of Saudi descent. All 28 crew members on the 1,000-mile Bombay-to-Dubai flight were Indian.

The U.S. citizens were identified as Mohammed Ali Abdul Khak and U.S. citizen, traveling on passports issued in San Francisco and showing they were born in Saudi Arabia, an Air India spokesman said.

Bodies Picked Up
The Indian news agency Samachar reported that two bodies were picked up from the sea and taken to a morgue in the Bombay Coroner's Court.

A spokesman said the flight took off yesterday afternoon from Bombay's Santa Cruz Airport bound for Dubai. He said the flight had been rescheduled from Saturday because the jetliner was being repaired after birds entered a wing flap on an earlier flight.

The airline's deputy public relations director, Kamakar Mishra, said the cause of the crash and details of the plane's last seconds in the air would be known until the flight data and voice recorders were found. He said the reports by witnesses that the plane had exploded before crashing could not be confirmed.

P. L. Kaushik, minister of tourism and civil aviation, said here that a high court judge would conduct an official inquiry into the crash.

On the 3rd, air crashes with larger casualty figures, 592 persons died last March 27 in a collision on the ground of two jumbo jets at Tenerife, the Canary Islands, and 245 persons died in the March 1974 crash of a Turkish Airlines DC-10, near Paris.

Explosive Situation Defused
Spain Adopts Home-Rule Bill
For Three Basque Provinces

MADRID, Jan. 2 (NYT).—The government of Premier Adolfo Suarez defused a potentially explosive situation in the Basque provinces by approving in the early hours of Saturday morning a statute of provisional home rule for the region.

Negotiations for the limited autonomy statute, similar to one granted to the northeastern region of Catalonia Sept. 29, had bogged down after rightist parliamentary deputies from the province of Navarre had expressed unwillingness to be included in a newly fashioned General Council along with the provinces of Guipuzcoa, Vizcaya and Alava.

But, following late-night discussions with deputies from Navarre, which has its own traditions of autonomy and is deeply divided on the Basque question, Mr. Suarez appended a decree that calls for a referendum in the province should its municipalities decide to join the four-province council after local elections are held next year.

Under the statute, provincial deputies will make the initial decision on whether to join the new council. After the elections, which have not yet been scheduled, the municipalities will decide. If Navarre's municipalities agree, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



While President Carter and Prime Minister Desai chat over lunch in New Delhi, an alert servant zeroes in on a fly that threatened to become a nuisance.

After Ankara Regime Falls Ecevit Support Vowed By Demirel Defectors

ANKARA, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Defectors from ousted Premier Suleyman Demirel's Justice party announced today that they would participate in a government led by opposition leader Bulent Ecevit, virtually assuring him of the premiership.

"We have reached an accord to take part and support a government led by Bulent Ecevit," the 11 defectors said in a declaration following a meeting with Mr. Ecevit.

The defectors joined forces Saturday with Mr. Ecevit's left-leaning Republican People's party, independents and splinter deputies in bringing down the three-party rightist coalition government of Mr. Demirel in a parliamentary no-confidence vote.

Mr. Demirel immediately handed the resignation of his government to President Fahri Koruturk, who asked Mr. Ecevit to form a government.

Mr. Ecevit also met today with splinter party deputies. A high-ranking deputy in the Republican People's party said the Cabinet may be announced as early as tomorrow.

Mr. Ecevit will need a majority of 236 votes in the 450-member National Assembly to win a vote of confidence. His Republicans hold 213 votes, the defectors 11. He is also expected to get support from splinter parties, which hold three votes.

Splinter party deputies voted for Mr. Ecevit last July, when parliament rejected his month-old government following national elections.

Turkey's biggest daily newspaper, Hurriyet and Gundayin, urged Mr. Ecevit to give all 11 defectors ministerial posts in order to guarantee their support.

Mr. Demirel and his coalition will retain control of the government in a caretaker capacity until Mr. Ecevit announces his Cabinet.

Mr. Ecevit, 52, a poet-journalist, was premier for eight months in 1974 and ordered Turkey's invasion of Cyprus during that time. The Cyprus issue has strained Turkey's ties with Greece and the United States and has weakened the southern flank of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

He will also have to grapple with a lack of law and order and factional violence, and restore to health an ailing economy.

Remark Is Overheard Carter Hints at No Gain With India on A-Curbs

By Edward Walsh
NEW DELHI, Jan. 2 (WP).—President Carter and Prime Minister Morarji Desai apparently made little or no progress today on the biggest issue separating them—India's refusal to accept the "safeguards" Mr. Carter wants against the spread of nuclear technology to other countries.

The nuclear issue, moreover, provided an example of how freedom of the press can complicate the delicate business of international diplomacy.

Mr. Carter had just left a two-hour meeting with Mr. Desai this morning, during which he informed the Indian Prime Minister that he had approved the sale of 7.8 tons of enriched uranium for India's developing nuclear power industry. He was chatting with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance during one of the inevitable "photo sessions" that follow such meetings. Unknown to the President, a camera crew from the U.S. broadcasting network NBC that was recording the scene had its microphones close enough to pick up part of the conversation.

"He's pretty adamant about the nuclear fuel thing," Mr. Carter said of Mr. Desai. "I told him I would authorize transfer of fuel now. It didn't seem to make an impression on him," the President said.

A Breakdown
Then he added to Mr. Vance: "When we get back, I think we ought to write him another letter, just cold and very blunt." Mr. Carter's use of the words "cold and blunt"—implying the possibility of a breakdown in the nuclear discussions—caused an immediate flap here and preoccupied White House Press Secretary Jody Powell for much of the day.

Seeking to soften the impact of the remark, Mr. Powell said that the President's remarks reflected "his feeling that there is a need, when we return to Washington, to set down the facts of the situation in a manner that was unembellished and that was straightforward and frank and that is the interpretation which should be placed on the words cold and blunt."

The President later tried to reassure Mr. Desai in private that his remarks should not be misinterpreted. Taking it with good grace, the Indian Prime Minister said through a spokesman: "I will not misunderstand Mr. Carter. I am not at all upset about it. His remarks were recorded without notice and this is not fair to him."

A Difference
Whether or not Mr. Desai gets a "cold and blunt" letter from the White House, the incident served to underscore a serious difference between the two governments on the nuclear issue.

The President has made halting the spread of nuclear weapons one of his chief foreign-policy objectives and is strongly supporting legislation—already passed by the House of Representatives—that would impose certain conditions and restrictions on the sale of enriched uranium and nuclear technology to other nations. India, which has a contract with the United States for the supply of enriched uranium, is resisting ac-

cepting these additional so-called "safeguards."

This morning, Mr. Carter, accompanied by his wife, Rosalynn, laid a wreath at Rajghat, where the body of Mahatma Gandhi, who led India to independence 30 years ago, was cremated. Following his meeting with Mr. De-

sal, the President was driven to the Indian Parliament Building, where he gave a speech. He devoted a good part of it to praise for the progress India has made since gaining independence, and he offered the Parliament some specific suggestions.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



President Carter addresses the Indian Parliament in New Delhi yesterday. Prime Minister Desai is at right.

To Give Carter Egypt Drafts Proposal To Counter Begin Plan

By Henry Tanner
CAIRO, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Egypt, encouraged by the outcome of the meeting between President Carter and King Hussein in Tehran, today put the final touches on proposals that President Sadat will present to the U.S. President at their brief meeting in Aswan on Wednesday.

The Egyptian plan, a counter-proposal to the plan submitted by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, aims at agreement on a set of general principles that could serve to bypass the seemingly unsurmountable obstacles that emerged at the Israeli-Egyptian summit talks in Jerusalem.

Egyptian officials today interpreted U.S. statements made after the Carter-Hussein talks as evidence that the King had convinced Mr. Carter of the validity of the Egyptian approach.

They based this interpretation on news reports quoting a high U.S. official as saying that Mr. Carter now had a better understanding of the principles on which a peace settlement could be reached, namely the nature of peace and the territorial and Palestinian questions.

Arab diplomats also reported that King Hussein convinced Mr. Carter that no progress in the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations was possible unless an understanding on these principles started to emerge.

The result, Egyptian analysts said, is that Mr. Sadat no longer faces the danger of being forced into a lengthy negotiation with Mr. Begin's proposal on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, which has been vehemently rejected by all Arab governments. Such a negotiation would lead to Mr. Sadat's complete isolation, it was feared here.

Mr. Sadat now hopes that the United States will urge Israel to let the negotiations next week between Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers in Jerusalem focus on the basic principles of an overall peace settlement rather than the Begin plan, the Egyptian sources said.

This will be Mr. Sadat's request to Mr. Carter at Aswan.

Cautious Optimism
As a result, there is a mood of cautious optimism here, replacing the shock and gloom that Egyptian officials felt after the failure at Jerusalem and at the first comments by President Carter.

Egyptian officials today expressed gratification over the vital role played by King Hussein. It is felt that he continues to be the Egyptian leader's strongest link to the other Arabs, Egyptian sources said.

The United States wants Jordan to join the negotiations, it is felt, and this strengthened the Begin plan argument against the Begin plan as a basis for negotiation and may lead the Carter administration to press Israel for concessions.

Egyptian reliance on U.S. di-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Gen. Haig Urges NATO to Adjust Strategy for Third World Threats

When President Carter visits NATO headquarters in Brussels today, he will find his allies concerned about a number of military and geopolitical issues. Prior to the President's arrival, Newsweek senior editor Arnold D. Borchgrave discussed these concerns with Gen. Alexander Haig, NATO's supreme commander in Europe. Excerpts from their conversation.

Borchgrave—How can more than 1,000 secret documents relating to Western defense be transferred to East Germany—i.e., the Soviet Union—without the United States, SACUR (Supreme allied commander, Europe) or NATO knowing about it until almost a year and a half after the East German spies were arrested?

Haig—It did not happen that way. The Federal Republic [of West Germany] informed us from the very beginning, which enabled us to launch remedial programs to limit the damage.

Q—German specialists describe this Communist intelligence coup as the biggest blow to the defense of the West since Klaus Fuchs gave Russia the secret of the atomic bomb. These are hardly the kind of leaks that can be



Alexander Haig

still going on. Naturally, I am appalled by what happened but it does not have the magnitude that some circles have given to the affair.

Q—Won't all this speed up the timetable for phasing in the neutron bomb and the Cruise missile to try to restore the balance now that the other side has our own assessment of our strengths and weaknesses—and how we see theirs?

A—The neutron bomb is a political question of some sensitivity. There is no question it would enhance our deterrent without modifying in the slightest the manner in which the political decision would be made for its utilization. It would provide a more discriminating and flexible capability and add to our deterrent's credibility. More importantly, it would raise the nuclear threshold, not lower it, as its critics contend.

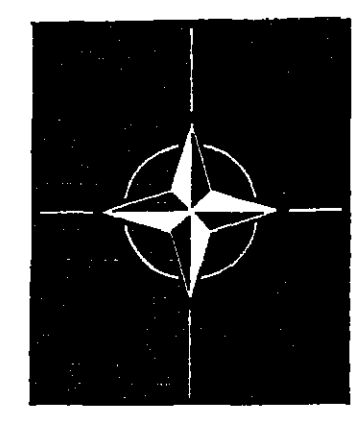
Q—All NATO countries seem convinced that the neutron bomb would restore credibility to the alliance's tactical nuclear deterrent, but four states [Ireland, Denmark, the Netherlands, Iceland] are opposed to its deployment because the Soviets have

warned that it will jeopardize defense. Doesn't this kind of threat give Moscow a de facto power of veto over deployment of new weapons systems in West Europe while we have no such leverage in the East?

A—I maintain that it's self-defeating to unilaterally deprive ourselves of logical modernization steps in terms of military needs—or to deprive ourselves of the necessary incentives that influence the Soviet Union to negotiate balanced and collective ceilings on the introduction of such systems.

Q—One of the reasons you thought popular-front governments in France and Italy—with Communists sharing power at the national level—would be dangerous for NATO is that they would have little compunction about leaking sensitive documents to the East. Now there seems little left to leak.

A—I said it would complicate our problem in handling sensitive material. Portugal was a case in point when the Communists were in power. It would naturally lower our defense posture. The other drawback, of course, is that once in power, the Communists, by doctrinal conviction, would give



a low priority to our security needs.

Q—Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., says that 14 different measurements show that confronting the West is not the main motivating force behind the Soviet increase in military spending, and that among more important factors were the "insatiable appetite" of the Soviet military bureaucracy, the "growing challenge" of China and the desire "to hold on to the East European allies." Does this make sense?

A—With respect to Soviet in-

tentions, that's a political question. I'm concerned with capabilities. And by any objective measure or criterion, Soviet capabilities far exceed what they need for defensive purposes. I happen to share [NATO] Secretary-General Joseph Luns's view that intentions are an irrelevant issue because intentions change through international dynamics. The bottom line is that there are profound differences at all levels between Moscow and its allies and the Western world—political, economic, sociological—which are all grist for confrontation, which, in turn, must be viewed in the context of a military balance. I do not subscribe to the view that it is a matter of mindless feeding of a Soviet military conspiracy, whose existence cannot be denied, but rather the systematic and rational elimination of deficiencies in their military posture which in the past we managed to exploit at great savings to ourselves. Now we are deprived of these advantages. Parity means that nothing can be left untended. Now we have to improve all across the board. All three elements of our triad system of defense—strategic and tactical deterrents and com-

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Croissant's Trial Set In Stuttgart in March

STUTTGART, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Leftist lawyer Klaus Croissant, extradited from France in November, will go on trial in Stuttgart on March 9, charged with helping the Baader-Meinhof gang, a court spokesman said today.

The spokesman said Mr. Croissant, 47, will be charged with supporting a criminal organization and with having created and maintained an information network enabling Baader-Meinhof members to communicate among themselves in prison and with supporters still at liberty.

Cites Influence on Dr. King

Carter Captivates Indian MPs
In Talk on Mohandas Gandhi

By Haynes Johnson

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2 (UPI)—All around were the faces of Indians—Sikhs in turbans, women in saris, men in Gandhi caps—waiting in the huge, circular, colonnaded building that houses Parliament.

It was right out of the days of the British raj. The building itself is a vestige of colonialism. But the oil portraits encircling the room celebrate India's leaders since independence was achieved 30 years ago.

Other reminders of past and present were there, too. The members of Parliament greeted President Carter by thumping loudly and rhythmically on their desks. Applause would also be accorded in that fashion: Thump thump thump... thump thump thump.

And dominating the scene was a portrait of Mohandas Gandhi. It was hung over the center of the podium from which President Carter spoke. Mr. Carter's theme was democracy, its importance, the problems it raises, and the questions about it around the world, particularly in India and the United States. But it was the references to Gandhi that gave Mr. Carter's speech its power.

Mr. Carter was getting toward the end of his speech when he began speaking personally about his visit to India, and the legacy of Gandhi.

"This morning I had the honor

of laying a wreath on the memorial to Mahatma Gandhi," he said. Thump thump thump. "In that sacred place, so simple and so serene, I saw the ways in which Gandhi's teachings have touched the lives of so many millions of people in my own country."

He was beginning to get to his audience. "When I was growing up on a farm in the state of Georgia, in the heart of the Southern United States, an invisible wall of racial segregation stood between me and my black classmates, schoolmates, playmates, when we were old enough to know what segregation was. But it seemed 'nec' as if that wall between us would exist forever."

Silence now. "But it did not stand forever," he went on. "It crumbled and fell. And though the rubble has not yet been completely removed, it no longer separates us from one another, blighting the lives of those on both sides of it."

Now came the passage that finally made the Parliament his. "Among the many who marched and suffered and bore witness against the evil of racial prejudice, the greatest was Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. He was a son of Georgia and a spiritual son of Mahatma Gandhi."

Thump thump thump... Thump thump thump... Thump thump thump.

The most important influence in the life and work of Dr. King, apart from his own religious faith, was the life and work of Gandhi. Martin Luther King took Gandhi's concepts of non-violence and truth-force and put them to work in the American South.

Much more passionate now: Thump thump thump... Thump thump thump... Thump thump thump.

"Like Gandhi, King believed that truth and love are the strongest forces in the universe. Like Gandhi, he knew that ordinary people armed only with courage and faith could overcome injustice by appealing to the spark of good in the heart even of the evil doer. Like Gandhi, we all learned that a system of oppression damages those at the top as surely as it does those at the bottom."

"And for Martin Luther King, like Mahatma Gandhi, non-violence was not only a political method, it was a way of life and a spiritual path to union with the ultimate."

Thump thump thump... Thump thump thump... Thump thump thump.

Mr. Carter said the nonviolent movement for racial justice in the United States, inspired in large measure by Gandhi, had "changed and enriched my own life and the lives of many millions of my own countrymen."

"I am sure you will forgive me for speaking about this at some length," he said. "I do so because I want you all to understand that when I speak of friendship between the United States and India, I speak from the heart as well as the head."

Thump thump thump... Thump thump thump... Thump thump thump... Thump thump thump... Thump thump thump.



Reunited with his family in Lesotho, is editor Donald Woods, who escaped from South Africa Saturday. From left are Dillon, Jane, Dunnean, Gavin, wife Wendy and Mary.

Weather Delays S. Africa Editor in Lesotho

(Continued from Page 1) main silent any longer, and as I couldn't speak up within the country, I had to get out," he said.

'Change of Heart'

"My intention is to return to South Africa as soon as I can, as soon as there is a change of government," he said, "or a change of heart in the government."

Asked when that might be, he said with a laugh, "A heart transplant might be necessary." About a month ago, one of Mr. Woods' children received a T-shirt in the mail that had been impregnated with skin poison. The child was hospitalized but recovered.

A subsequent investigation by a detective hired by Mr. Woods indicated that two government officials were responsible for the poisoning. Their names were not disclosed.

Terry Brice, the managing editor of the Daily Dispatch, said he believed the incident was a major reason Mr. Woods had left.

Taunt Is Gone

"Donald is fearless," he said, "but when the attempt was made to poison the child, that had more effect on him than anything I've seen in the 15 years I've known him. This depressed him enormously. He felt he could no longer trust those who were supposed to uphold the law."

Before he was banned, Mr. Woods was a scathing critic of the government and of what he considered its lack of understanding of the feelings of blacks. "Their idea of change is to the right of Genghis Khan," he said in an interview at his home last month. "They are so ignorant of how angry blacks are."

Mr. Woods had a column in

several South African papers before he received his banning order—as he was about to board a flight to the United States to attend a conference on Africa.

The column that would have

appeared the following day was a comparison of the authoritarian governments, lack of human rights and persecution of dissidents in South Africa and the Soviet Union.

Carter Hints at No Progress
With India on Nuclear Curbs

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on additional U.S.-Indian cooperation that aimed at speeding development here.

The President suggested negotiations toward an expanded joint agricultural program and joint development projects, and said the United States is ready to help India develop a solar energy capability. He also noted that the two governments will sign an agreement here tomorrow providing India with access to U.S. satellite communications facilities.

Meanwhile, last Saturday President Carter said in Tehran that he will meet in Egypt Wednesday with President Anwar Sadat to try to involve moderate Arab nations in the thrust for a middle east peace in 1978.

Mr. Carter confirmed the persistent rumor that he had declined his nine-day, six-nation trip—that he would meet Mr. Sadat at Aswan to try to placate the Egyptian President, angry over Mr. Carter's opposition to a separate Palestinian homeland.

The Mideast developments occurred on a day when Mr. Carter announced that the United States would sell six to eight reactors to Iran—which disclaimed any interest in nuclear weaponry and said the reactors would be "strictly for peaceful purposes."

Two Hours

Mr. Carter said the stopover to meet with Mr. Sadat for two hours is aimed at determining "whether the process of peace can be extended to the more moderate Arabs—such as the Jordanians, the more moderate Palestinians, and the Saudis."

After the meeting with the Shah in which the bargain for the reactors was sealed, Mr. Carter declared:

"I think we can prevail if we keep the peace, and we don't blow up with nuclear weapons all we have created."

U.S. officials said that Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, who has signed the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, pledged to accept all international safeguards on

the use of atomic material.

Yesterday, after meeting King Hussein, Mr. Carter said he believes the Jordanian leader will join Egyptian-Israeli peace talks eventually, but not until there is a definition of the principles of peace.

A high-ranking administration official said King Hussein believes the "principles" must include eventual self-determination for the Palestinians on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip.

Mr. Carter conferred with King Hussein for an hour at the Summer Palace of the Shah.

Tomorrow morning, Mr. Carter will leave India and return to the Mideast, going to Saudi Arabia for meetings with the leaders of that state.

Spain Adopts Home-Rule Bill
For Three Basque Provinces

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a referendum will be held to confirm the decision.

Mainstream parties in the Basque provinces, which have a population of 2.5 million, had called on their followers to take to the streets Wednesday if the Basque Government was not by then approved the draft statute that

had been negotiated by the minister of regional affairs and accepted by most Basque deputies at the end of last month.

Inevitably, Navarre and its divided population would have become a dangerous flashpoint in the demonstrations. The Basque region has been the political battleground of post-Franco Spain. Since the dictator's death two years ago there have been 87 political deaths in Spain—51 of them in the Basque region.

Moreover, in the last month, there have been distinct signs that the Marxist terrorist organization ETA, which seeks an independent Basque state in Spain and France, has been rearming and preparing for a new campaign of violence. ETA gunmen have staged a number of robberies of armories and dynamite stores, and on Dec. 18 a terrorist commando assaulted the site of a nuclear reactor that is being built near the town of Lemona, firing at a police guard and hurling hand grenades.

In light of the government's decision to approve the drafted statute, the two main political groups in the northern region—the Socialist Workers party and the conservative Basque Nationalist party, decided to call off the demonstrations. But it remains to be seen whether the knotty issue of Navarre can be satisfactorily resolved.

Little Power

Like the Catalan statute, the new Basque law gives the General Council little power beyond coordinating the work of the existing provincial government—and negotiating further powers with Madrid that, presumably, will be enshrined in the new constitution that is being drafted for all Spain. The deputies for the four Basque provinces will effectively decide whether to join the four-province body, which made it unlikely that Navarre would.

In June, 1932, under the Second Republic, the Navarre council voted 128 to 109 against joining an autonomous Basque region, and when the Civil War broke out four years later, the conservative Catholic province sided wholeheartedly with the military rebellion led by Franco. After his victory in 1939, Franco bestowed special privileges on Navarre, further encouraging its citizens to think of themselves as separate from the rest of the Basque area.

Bomb Is Defused
By Bonn Police

BONN, Jan. 2 (Reuters)—A time bomb placed at the Egyptian Embassy here was defused today two minutes before it was due to go off, police said.

Two kilograms of explosives with Russian markings were found only a few meters from an oil tank in the embassy's boiler room, they said.

"It would have blown up the entire building—we just got it in time," an embassy spokesman said.

Rhodesia Says
4,200 Killed in
Fighting in 1977

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 2 (AP)—Rhodesia said today that 4,200 guerrillas and civilians were killed in the conflict last year. An estimated 8,500 persons have died in the war.

The deaths included at least 1,900 guerrillas and 1,700 civilians, at but 82 of them black, according to official figures.

The communiqué reported the deaths of two soldiers, 31 guerrillas and two collaborators. It also said that insurgents killed a civilian in eastern Rhodesia, scene of the heaviest infiltration by guerrillas since their first offensives were launched in 1972.

To Discuss Carter-Hussein Meeting

Begin Calls Special Session of Israel Cabinet

TEL AVIV, Jan. 2.—Prime Minister Menachem Begin today called a special session of the Cabinet to discuss the implications of President Carter's talks with King Hussein of Jordan and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, officials said.

They said that the meeting tomorrow would be devoted to matters considered only lightly in yesterday's regular session, which was missed by Mr. Begin and three other ministers because of illness.

"Before the meeting of the Egyptian and Israeli political committee in two weeks there will be special discussions on the Israeli position," Cabinet Secretary Arye Naveh said. "Maybe tomorrow will be the first of those sessions."

Mr. Begin is feeling better and has been receiving official guests and meeting with aides at his home, the official said.

Dayan Review

In yesterday's brief session, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan reviewed developments, including tough comments by Mr. Sadat and other Egyptian officials after Mr. Begin's visit to Jerusalem, newspaper reports said.

He told the ministers that Egypt is showing stubbornness but that Israel has no intention of modifying its peace proposals as described by Mr. Begin and endorsed by the Knesset (parliament) last week, the reports said.

Meanwhile, Mr. Dayan told angry Jewish settlers yesterday in the occupied Sinai that the people of Israel will reject any Israeli claim to sovereignty over settlements in the occupied territories if peace is achieved.

Mr. Dayan said Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon faced a crowd of about 3,000 settlers who feel betrayed because of Israel's agreement in principle to allow Egyptian rule to be reassessed.

Father of Sadat

"Dayan was the father of Sadat," said Jeanette Khan, formerly of Los Angeles, a seven-year veteran of Moshe Dayan, where the two ministers spoke.

"Dayan pushed in the Knesset for settlement here, and now what is to become of us?" she asked.

"You have to think," Mr.

Dayan said, "what is the situation now." Following Mr. Sadat's invitation to peace talks, Israel had to be forthcoming, he said, and in addition, Israel had never claimed to have a right to rule the northern Sinai.

Egypt Will Give Carter Plan
To Counter Begin Proposals

(Continued from Page 1)

pliancy remains great, despite the beginning of direct Israeli-Egyptian negotiations.

Egyptian officials see the U.S. role as being different from the past, however. The United States is no longer a mediator shuttling between the parties and meeting separately with each as former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger did.

Instead, the United States is now seen as a vitally interested big power with a special responsibility in the area and which will step in at crucial moments with advice, pressure or help.

At Aswan, President Sadat will appeal for Mr. Carter's help in maintaining the momentum of his peace initiative.

Specifically, Mr. Sadat is expected to stress that the negotiations due to begin between Jerusalem next week must not be permitted to become slow-moving technical talks but must be conducted with Mr. Sadat's own sense of urgency.

The talks will be attended by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. But the two principal negotiators will be Moshe Dayan of Israel and Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel, the newly appointed Egyptian foreign minister.

The Egyptians were reluctant to accept the Israeli proposal for the creation of two committees—one of foreign ministers and the other of defense ministers.

Begin Suspect

The Egyptians suspected that Mr. Begin wanted to reduce Mr. Sadat's peace initiative to an easily controllable form of routine negotiations about cuts and bolts in permanent committees.

At Aswan, Mr. Sadat will im-

If peace is achieved through Israel-Egypt negotiations, Mr. Dayan said, some way may be worked out to keep the settlers under the protection of Israel's Army, but not under Israel's flag.

Egypt Will Give Carter Plan
To Counter Begin Proposals

press on Mr. Carter the point already made by King Hussein that the Begin plan for the West Bank and Gaza Strip is not a suitable basis for negotiation, informed Egyptian sources said.

The outline of the Egyptian counterproposal was given to U.S. Ambassador Hermann Eilts today by Mr. Kamel.

Egyptian officials predicted that Mr. Carter would find Mr. Sadat "very forthcoming" on many issues important to the Israelis.

Egypt is willing to go along with many suggestions for security arrangements, such as demilitarized zones, early warning systems and international or bilateral guarantees, the sources said.

Palestinian Question

CAIRO, Jan. 2 (UPI)—President Sadat indicated yesterday that he had no quarrel with President Carter's latest call for a Palestinian homeland tied to Jordan.

In statements published by the press, Mr. Sadat said: "I have been calling for the past four years for a link between Jordan and the envisaged Palestinian state."

Mr. Carter's initial declaration, opposing the establishment of a Palestinian state, had drawn a sharp reaction from Mr. Sadat, who said he was "disappointed, surprised and embarrassed" by it.

Taiwan Crash Kills 5

TAIPEI, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Five persons were killed Saturday and 15 injured in a 22-car chain-reaction collision on a foggy section of a freeway near Taiwan in southern Taiwan, police sources said.



Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat gives the "F" signal during a weekend anniversary rally in Beirut.

Arafat Scorns Moves by U.S.
To Promote Mideast Peace

BEIRUT, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat has written off current U.S. peace moves in the Middle East and warned President Carter to meet Palestinian demands for a state or doom the region to war.

Slapping back at U.S. rejection of an independent Palestinian state and criticism of his Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr. Arafat told several thousand supporters:

"My answer to Carter is that if there is no Palestinian state, there will be no stability in this area... The only substitute for [heeding] the PLO is the gun."

"No to surrender," Mr. Arafat told a New Year's rally yesterday on the 13th anniversary of a bomb blast in an Israeli tunnel that launched his Fatah guerrillas against the Jewish state.

'Useless' Bid

Mr. Arafat dismissed as "useless" Mr. Carter's latest diplomatic move—a meeting with Jordan's moderate King Hussein in a bid to widen Arab support for Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's drive for peace with Israel.

Mr. Arafat then made a sharp attack on recent statements by Mr. Carter and his national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, charging that recent PLO policy had excluded the group from the search for a Middle East settlement.

"There's a guy named Brzezinski," Mr. Arafat said at a packed stadium in the heart of a Palestinian quarter of West Beirut. "He said good-bye to the (role of the) PLO."

"I tell him, if he does not already know the implication of such a statement, 'good-bye to America in the (Middle) East area. Good-bye to American interests in the area.'"

Mr. Brzezinski reportedly said last week that it was now "bye-bye PLO."

At Mr. Arafat's side was former rival Dr. George Habash, head of the Radical Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, in a sudden rapprochement mounded by common opposition to Mr. Sadat's peace initiative.

Geisel Said to Choose
Successor in Brazil

BRASILIA, Jan. 2 (UPI)—President Ernesto Geisel apparently has picked military intelligence chief Gen. Joao Baptista Figueiredo as his successor, but reports today disagreed about when Mr. Geisel will formally announce the choice.

The Bahia Paulo newspaper O Estado de Sao Paulo said Mr. Geisel summoned Gen. Figueiredo to the presidential palace Saturday to tell him he had been picked and would shortly be named as the official candidate for National Renewal Party of the choice tomorrow.

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To Report on Carter Visit

Poland Sends Delegation to Moscow

By David A. Andelman

WARSAW, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Polish Communist leader Edward Gierek today sent to Moscow a top-level delegation, headed by Foreign Minister Ewa Wójcik, to report on President Carter's recent visit here.

The delegation, which included two deputy foreign ministers, left this afternoon from Warsaw's Okęcie International Airport.

Mr. Wójcik is expected to meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and possibly with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. He will return to Warsaw on Wednesday.

The trip, officially at the "invitation of the Soviet government," was perhaps the clearest indication, despite all of Poland's growing contacts with the West and President Carter's symbolic

35-hour visit here last week, of just how closely Poland is tied to the Soviet Union.

Lessons of History

"We Poles have no intention whatsoever of changing our friends," Mr. Gierek told U.S. reporters Friday. "Taught by the lessons of history, we have based our security and our future on our natural alliances, stemming both from ideological grounds and from obvious natural premises. Any attempts at trying to change this, in my very deep conviction, would be rejected by the Polish people. Our cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union gives Poland all that allows us to develop properly, to strengthen our national sovereignty and to occupy a proper place both in Europe and the world. I am not saying this as a Communist only, but as a Pole."

It is just because of this close relationship that President Carter felt Poland could be valuable as a possible intermediary in the process of détente. "I think this ease of communication and this natural and historical friendship is a basis on which Poland can provide additional cooperation and communication between ourselves and the Soviet Union," Mr. Carter said in Warsaw on Friday.

Poles Ambivalent

Most Poles, and even the Polish government, are ambivalent toward the Soviet Union. On the one hand, they recognize the Soviet role in guaranteeing Polish security and developing Poland's economy. But, on the other hand, they recognize the potential consequences of deviating substantially from Soviet political or economic policy, and despite the historic tendency of the Soviet Union to milk Poland of much of its national wealth.

So, while Poland welcomed the visit of President Carter as a demonstration of Poland's desire to continue trade and diplomatic openings to the West, the Polish leadership was nervous—for instance, when President Carter insisted on visiting the Nike monument.

A symbol of Polish pride, it also commemorates the 1944 anti-German uprising by underground fighters loyal to the anti-Communist Polish government-in-exile. They held out unsuccessfully for 63 days against the Nazis while Soviet troops camped idly across the Vistula River, waiting to come to the support of a pro-Soviet regime.

"We do not want to rock the boat too hard," said a member of a dissident group recently. "We recognize the possible consequences. Another explosion like the food and price riots of 1976 could mean Soviet intervention. And the streets would run with blood."

Soviet Painter To Visit West

MOSCOW, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Oskar Rubin, one of the best-known of the Soviet Union's non-conformist painters, will leave tomorrow for at least six months in France, West Germany and other Western countries, friends said today.

Mr. Rubin, 46, has been well known in the West since the late 1950s when foreign diplomats in Moscow were first attracted to his paintings and exhibitions were staged in London, Paris and New York.

But the artist was never admitted to the official union of artists and was frequently attacked in the press. He also spent brief periods in prison when helping to set up unofficial art shows in Moscow.



SHANGHAI VISIT—In a Chinese peasant home at a commune just outside Shanghai are Sen. Edward Kennedy (D., Mass.) his wife Joan and daughter Caroline, talking with a smiling housewife during the family's 15-day visit to China.

House Aides Plan a Subpoena To Get Testimony From Park

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP).—House investigators, demanding the U.S. South Korean agreement to get Tongan Park's testimony on alleged Capitol Hill influence-buying, say they will subpoena him to testify before Congress as well as in the courts.

Rep. John P. Fyfe, D-Ga., chairman of the House Ethics Committee, called the agreement "a facade" that allows Mr. Park to refuse to testify to Congress.

"Congress will not sit idly by and accept this insult," Rep. Fyfe said.

The panel's special counsel, Leon Jaworski, said South Korea "continues to conceal facts from Congress and has in addition persecuted the Department of Justice to assist it."

Rep. Fyfe and Mr. Jaworski issued the statements almost immediately after U.S. and Korean officials announced an agreement committing Mr. Park to testify in U.S. courts on his alleged influence-buying operation in Congress.

A criminal indictment charging Mr. Park with bribery and influence-buying will be dropped under the agreement, but only after Mr. Park has completed "truthful testimony" in court.

Assistant Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti said that Mr. Park can be held and prosecuted for perjury if he lies, but otherwise will be allowed to return to Korea and will be immune from further U.S. prosecution.

The agreement specifies that Mr. Park is not committed to testify before any congressional committee.

Mr. Park is accused of trying to buy influence in Congress for the South Korean government by distributing contributions to more than 20 congressmen and entertaining dozens of others at his Georgetown club.

The Justice Department has indicated it plans no more criminal indictments unless Mr. Park provides new evidence. The House Ethics Committee says it needs the testimony to determine if there was any wrongdoing by congressmen.

Mr. Jaworski's statement said he has already notified U.S. and Korean officials that Mr. Park will be subpoenaed to testify before the Ethics Committee if he comes to the United States to appear in court.

Who's Who Of Bad Risks

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 2 (UPI).—Professional athletes, people with marriages on the rocks, entertainers, people who sell liquor and owners of Rolls-Royces are considered bad risks by some of Connecticut's largest automobile insurance companies.

On the other hand, the most desirable people, from an insurance standpoint, are managers of wholesale establishments, farm managers, finance company employees, retired workers, farmers, teachers and policemen—in that order.

A new Connecticut law requires the companies to file with the state insurance department any guidelines they give to their agents.

Mrs. Gandhi and Foes Formalize Party Split

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Backers of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi formally separated from the rest of the Congress party today, with each side claiming that it had the support of the party's rank and file.

What the development amounted to was the formation by Mrs. Gandhi of a third political party, a rival to both the Congress regulars and the Janata party of Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

The split, which was the culmination of months of intra-party intrigue and quarreling, came at a noisy and enthusiastic convention of some 10,000 members of Mrs. Gandhi's supporters, held under a huge, brightly colored tent here.

"Truly Representative" As Mrs. Gandhi sat cross-legged, in the Indian fashion, on the stage, the convention adopted a resolution, by acclamation, declaring that "this convention, in view of its being the truly representative convention of the... Congress, unanimously elects Indira Gandhi as Congress president."

The break today was another milestone in the decline of the 92-year-old Congress party, which was first an independence movement that inspired enemies of

After Uncle's Death

New Leader of Kuwait Vows To Continue Emir's Policies

KUWAIT, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—The new Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabah, today pledged to follow the domestic and foreign policies of his predecessor and his uncle, Sheikh Sabah al-Salem al-Sabah, 82, who died of a heart attack on Saturday.

The former Prime Minister made the pledge in his first broadcast since he was sworn in on Saturday.

Sheikh Jaber, 50, said: "We will continue the march begun by our great late Emir and will follow his steps in order to secure more achievements for our country."

The newspaper al-Anba said today that a new Kuwaiti cabinet was expected to be formed in the next two weeks after a new prime minister has been named during the weekend or at the beginning of next week.

Sheikh Jaber, who has been in effect the ruler for the last few years because of the poor health of the Emir, is not expected to introduce any major policy changes.

Observers said that he is considered shrewd, intelligent and strong-willed and likely to continue the conservative foreign policy followed by Kuwait since its independence from Britain in June, 1961.

They added that Sheikh Jaber would almost certainly maintain the current line of close cooperation with Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states.

Sheikh Jaber was the heir apparent. He was immediately named as the 13th Emir by the Cabinet after the official announcement that Sheikh Sabah had died at his palace.

Thousands flocked to the Emir's palace at Masmalah when they heard that he was dead.

The Emir was sworn in as ruler of this oil-rich state of less than a million population in November, 1965.

During Sheikh Sabah's rule, Kuwait's oil production, after two decades of all-out expansion, was consolidated to conserve resources. Huge public spending created a welfare state that provided Kuwaitis with free medical care, free education and free telephone calls.



Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabah, new Emir of Kuwait.

Sheikh Sabah was the fourth son of Sheikh Sabah, one of the state's most famous emirs, who finally established Kuwait's independence from Saudi Arabia at the battle of Jahra in 1920.

Sheikh Sabah had a traditional Moslem upbringing and then held a range of public offices before his nomination in 1962 as crown prince by a family council headed by the then Emir, his brother Sheikh Abdullah.

Sheikh Sabah was in charge of foreign affairs when Kuwait achieved independence and then served as prime minister.

He had five sons, but none succeeds him. In 1968, the traditional family conference proposed Sheikh Jaber as crown prince.

Sheikh Jaber, who was born in 1928, is the 13th Emir of the Sabah dynasty. He is the eldest son of a former Emir, Sheikh Ahmed al-Haber al-Sabah, during whose rule in the 1930s oil was discovered in Kuwait.

Ten years later Sheikh Jaber became the director of finance, and later the first minister of finance when Kuwait became independent.

In November, 1965, he was called upon to form a new cabinet, and six months later he was nominated as heir-apparent by Sheikh Sabah.

Federal Reserve Nominee Is Hopeful on Economy

Miller Indicates Willingness to Reduce Interest, Credit Rates

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (UPI).—William Miller, President Carter's choice to be the new chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, indicated last week that he would be willing to ease money and credit policies if the U.S. economy turns more sluggish.

Mr. Miller, nominated by Mr. Carter last Wednesday to succeed outgoing chairman Arthur Burns, said Friday that, if the economy slows "as many are projecting" this year, "then I think that monetary policy can adjust to that condition. The natural expectation would be that there could be some reduction in interest rates."

At the same time, Mr. Miller said that he thought the U.S. dollar was now undervalued after declining sharply in the foreign exchange market in the last several months and hoped that "it will be stronger and adjust to a more appropriate value" this year. He said that the soundness of the U.S. economy does not justify such a decline.

Mr. Miller made his remarks in a telephone interview from the Bahamas where he is vacationing. Mr. Burns's term as chairman expires on Jan. 31.

Mr. Miller also indicated that he plans to be less critical than his predecessor of the Carter administration's economic and social policies. White House sources had said that Mr. Burns's frequent opposition to administration proposals was a key factor in Mr. Carter's decision to replace him.

Mr. Miller said that he thought maintaining the Fed's traditional independence "does not mean isolation or arrogance... I would think that decisions would be more logical and more intelligent if they were made in the context of a dialogue... It's more sensible than to debate the issues... through the media."

He also said that he is generally comfortable with Mr. Carter's expected proposals for a tax cut and holding down spending for this year and longer, although he has not examined them closely enough to say whether a 25-30 billion tax reduction is the right size. Mr. Miller said that a tax cut is needed "because of a sense of equity."

He said that he will remain on vacation for a few more days to prepare for his Senate confirmation hearings later next month.

In the interview, Mr. Miller also made these points: He strongly favors new business incentives to spur capital investment and increase production. "I think it would be more healthy if economic growth over the next period of years were based on capital investment—the building of the supply side of the economy—rather than relying totally on the demand, or consumer side," he said.

While he is essentially in favor of "fair and reciprocal" trade, there are "isolated circumstances" where temporary trade restrictions may prove necessary to "stem the tide of trade dislocation" and save U.S. jobs. He did not elaborate.

The dollar's value also increased in Amsterdam from its record-low opening of 2.26 guilders. But the closing rate of 2.275 was still under Friday's price of 2.28.

In Brussels, the dollar eased from 32.90 Belgian francs Friday to 32.78, a new low. And in Milan it was down more than one lire, from 871.50 to 870.20. The Zurich, London and Paris money markets were closed today.

3 Die in S.-W. Africa WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Three persons were killed and eight wounded in fighting after an argument among black miners at Tsumeb, the police reported today.

Despite his assertion that the dollar is undervalued, Mr. Miller offered no short-term solutions to help turn it around. The only thing to do, he said, would be to step up U.S. energy conservation and help "create confidence in our economy so that the inflows of capital will make up any trade gap and leave us with a more favorable balance of payments."

That view essentially is in line with the administration's.

U.S. Pays Sioux \$8.35 Million on Claims for Land BISMARCK, N.D., Jan. 2 (AP).—The U.S. government has paid the Devils Lake Sioux Indian tribe \$8.35 million in claims for land taken from the Fort Totten Indian Reservation, a Bureau of Indian Affairs official has reported.

Eighty per cent of the settlement, or nearly \$6.68 million was paid to 3,673 enrolled tribal members, said Earl Asher of Aberdeen, S.D. Each member of the tribe got a payment of \$2,500.

About \$1.66 million was invested by the tribal council for future projects of the tribe, he said. Mr. Asher, who is the BIA's Tribal Government Section, said Friday that the \$6.68 million includes an escrow account of more than \$133,000. That money is to cover the cost of appeals to the assistant interior secretary for Indian affairs from individuals who feel they should have been enrolled as tribal members, he said.

The original lawsuit was filed on behalf of the Sisseton-Wapeton bands of Sioux for the taking of nearly 171,000 acres of reservation land from 1880-1890, Mr. Asher said. The land included nearly 106,000 acres lost through the issuance of deeds under a federal act of 1874, he said.

The Indian Claims Commission approved a final award for the land in February, 1974, and Congress appropriated the funds in 1976, Mr. Asher said.

'Wet Season' Stirs Hope in California Drought

By David Johnston

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—A patron suggested to a service station manager here recently that he fix a dripping rest room faucet in the 28th month of the drought.

"Yeah, well, I'll get around to it," the manager said nonchalantly. Then, spreading his arms to the mild drizzle that has characterized the weather here for more than a week, he added, "but don't worry too much. The drought's over."

The drought, the worst recorded in California, is far from over. But after a few weeks of a "wet season" that has actually been wet, it is not surprising that at least some residents of water-starved northern California are beginning to think that conditions have returned to normal.

Most of the San Francisco Bay area has had normal or near-normal rainfall so far this rainy season.

Mountains Area In the mountainous, Bony Doon area of Santa Cruz County on the coast, south of here, one of the areas most affected by the lack of water, 30 inches of rain have fallen this year, nearly as much as fell during all of the 13-month 1976-77 period known as the rain year. Normal annual rainfall is 60 inches.

Some north coast rivers, which nearly went dry last summer, briefly have been close to flood levels.

But Dry Spell Is Not Over

And in the Sierras snowpacks of four feet and more are melting in people anxious to catch up on the skiing they missed last year when the mountains barely were dusted with snow.

The North Marin Water District expects to end its voluntary 30-per-cent reduction effort soon because recent rains have raised Stafford Lake, the district's principal reservoir, to more than three-fourths of capacity. In addition, because of the rains, the district is able to obtain substantial amounts of water from the Russian River in Sonoma County to the north.

47 Gallons In the Marin Municipal Water District, each of whose residents has had to get by on a ration averaging 47 gallons a day, the reservoirs have risen from 3 billion gallons of stored water five weeks ago to more than 7.2 billion gallons now.

These are among the many signs that the drought is easing. But there also are many signs that the drought and its effects are a long way from over.

The Marin Municipal Water District, for example, is still 5.8 billion gallons short of normal storage for this time of year, according to district engineering manager Bernie Heare.

The condition of these reservoirs is vital to southern California because the Los Angeles Metropolitan Water District normally gets about half of its 1.5 million acre-feet of water each year from them. Over the past year, the Los Angeles District got much less water, making up the difference with increased amounts of water from the Colorado River and other sources.

And east of Oakland, in the Contra Costa County Water District, which gets its water from the Bureau of Reclamation, even stricter rationing than the Marin Municipal Water District's will go into effect soon. The Contra Costa District has been told to count on only 25 per cent of its normal water supply next year, and the result, industrial leaders here say, will be widespread layoffs in the paper products, steel fabrication and other industries.

Bureau of Reclamation officials have said that if the normal rain and snowfall patterns continue, they will increase Contra Costa's water allotment, but they have not said when a determination would be made.

"The drought is a long way from being over," said William Clark of the State Drought Office. Mr. Clark said: "We'd need 25 per cent of normal rainfall this year, which no one is predicting, to wipe out the effects of the drought, or several years of above-normal rainfall."

—Los Angeles Times.

A new name in Luxembourg
Un nouveau nom à Luxembourg
Ein neuer Name in Luxemburg
Um novo nome em Luxemburgo
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Un nuovo nome in Lussemburgo
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Economic Summit in Retrospect

Last May the seven leading industrial nations agreed to work together for stronger economic growth and higher employment. Meeting in London, President Carter and his six counterparts took the pledge for faster expansion. But, as you can see, nothing has come of it. Growth has, on the whole, slowed down slightly. There's not much prospect of improvement soon.

Until recently, the conventional view was that the world went into a great recession in 1977 and, since then, has been slowly recovering. That description fits the situation in the United States fairly well, making it easy for Americans to overlook the very different pattern abroad. In Japan and particularly in Europe, there has been a steady slowdown since 1973. For all the industrial countries taken together, unemployment is now slightly higher than it was at the bottom of the recession nearly three years ago. In Europe there were 4.7 million people out of work in 1977; today the number is nearly 7 million.

In Western Europe, governments have fallen into the habit of sitting back and waiting for exports to pull the economies up. After all, that's the way it has usually happened in the past. But the European countries are all each other's best customers, and when things are flat all over the Continent, it's hard to see where the wave of export demand might start. This decidedly gray outlook is confirmed in the year-end forecasts by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The OECD, an international agency in Paris, provides statistics and advice to its members, the world's two dozen most prosperous countries.

The OECD is not always popular with its members, since it has recently been both less cheery and more accurate in its predictions than some of those governments. It now says that, with no change in present public policies, annual growth rates will probably fall to about 3 per cent in the second half of next year, both here in the

United States and for the industrial world as a whole. That implies a slow rise in unemployment late next year, with the traditionally low European rates running almost as high as those in the United States.

Even that prospect may prove too optimistic. The United States is currently running a very large deficit in its international trade, mainly because of high consumption of foreign oil. Both Japan and West Germany are running substantial surpluses. There is a risk, the OECD analysts point out, that these disparities between deficit here and surpluses there may not be sustainable much longer. The right way to correct this imbalance, as the Carter administration keeps saying, is to increase U.S. exports. But if that turns out to be impossible, the alternative is to reduce U.S. imports—a possibility with the most ominous implications for the world's economic health.

Politicians in all of the industrial countries have been uneasy about the public reaction to the present unexpectedly high unemployment. But so far—the reaction has been remarkably restrained. One of the reasons for it is, no doubt, the great structure of social benefits and protections that has been built over the past generation. But these social benefits were set up on an assumption that there would be high growth to pay for them. If that assumption fails, a good deal of painful adjustment is going to be necessary. One example here in the United States is the recent Social Security bill, with its sharp increases in payroll taxes in the coming years to meet pension commitments.

The past year has demonstrated that the world economy does not respond much to pronouncements by heads of governments convened at summit meetings. What might it respond to? That's not clear. But as the OECD observes, the present slackening trend is not likely to turn around by itself.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Let a Hundred Airlines Fly

The White House bailed it as "an important step" toward effective international airline competition. Pan American Airways' board chairman had a somewhat different view, calling it "political manipulation." At issue was President Carter's decision to overrule the Civil Aeronautics Board and award Dallas-London service to Braniff Airways rather than Pan Am.

Pan Am chairman William Seawell's harsh thoughts may have some basis in fact. The White House was heavily lobbied by Braniff's favor by Texas congressmen; rumors put foreign trade negotiator Robert Strauss, a former Braniff board member, at the heart of the campaign to deny Pan Am the coveted route. Whatever the facts, the real moral, lost in the controversy, is that the federal government ought not be in the business of doing what the free market can do better on its own. The best way to achieve the President's oft-stated goal of increasing air competition is to undo the complex regulations governing airline routes and prices.

Was Mr. Carter right in tilting toward Braniff? The evidence is ambiguous. Braniff's case rests on the view that airline competition can be enhanced by giving strong domestic carriers a piece of the international action. By this reasoning, consumers would benefit from the willingness of aggressive new carriers to experiment with low fares and innovative service. The Civil Aeronautics Board was apparently convinced, however, that the failure to grant the Dallas connection to Pan Am would weaken that carrier, and so produce less competition, not more. Should Pan Am go under or feel compelled to eliminate marginal service, travelers would end up the losers.

This sort of regulatory dilemma could be avoided altogether if route decisions were left to the marketplace. Decades of regulation have blunted the airlines' incentives. But there is every reason to believe that air travel would thrive with tougher competition. Neither the President nor the Civil Aeronautics Board can easily escape their legal obligation to regulate. However, there are a number of means currently under consideration by which Washington could loosen its grip.

Other U.S. Opinion

The UN's Budget

The first reaction to the report that the United Nations had adopted a budget of nearly \$1 billion for the next two years is to ask, what in the world has the UN done to deserve all that? There is no ready answer.

In round numbers, the budget amounts to \$986 million, which is more than \$197 million higher than the global group's budget for the last couple of years. There is no evidence that the UN has done anything to warrant this rather substantial increase in spending, inflation notwithstanding.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 3, 1903
LONDON—Next week the band of John Philip Sousa, the "March King," will occupy the platform at Queen's Hall. The band last night received an enthusiastic welcome back to London from a large audience. The conductor and instrumentalists were in fine form, says the Daily Telegraph, although they had only set foot on British soil a few hours before.

Fifty Years Ago

January 3, 1928
PARIS—While Paris, London and New York—where she was known as one of the most colorful figures—still celebrated the New Year, Miss Lois Fuller, companion of royalty, an American and creator of teletypewriter fantasy, died in Paris yesterday morning at the age of 56. It was just four months ago that another American dancer, Isadora Duncan, was killed in Nice.



Carter Turns to Pluses of Foreign Policy

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—When President Carter came to office, we saw him as a novice in foreign affairs but a man with firm ideas on how to make the government work better at home. Yet in his first year he has had far greater impact in his foreign than his domestic policy. That tells us something not only about Carter but about the presidency and the state of the U.S. political system.

Abroad, 1977 was a remarkable year for U.S. policy—a year of profound initiative and change. Three areas among many suffice to indicate the impact of Carter: the Middle East, Southern Africa, human rights.

Carter changed the terms of discussion in the Middle East by pressing for a general settlement and outlining its broad terms: Israeli withdrawal in return for true peace. It was in the new context he created that President Sadat could take his initiative. Carter also, courageously, identified as an essential part of any

settlement a homeland for the Palestinians—a truth that Israel will have to face if there is to be peace in 1978.

In Southern Africa, Carter put the United States for the first time unequivocally on the side of our own professed beliefs: against racism, for universal political rights. Translating that general faith into specific steps away from white supremacy will be difficult. But it is a great change, one based in wise self-interest, to have U.S. policy speaking for the inevitable and the just in Africa.

The same mix of the ideal and the concrete characterizes Carter's policy on human rights. It is easy enough, after a year, to point to the limits of its effectiveness: Soviet dissenters are still being persecuted, and tyrants are still in power in Cambodia and Chile and a dozen other places. But large numbers of political prisoners have been released at U.S. urging, and the issue of human rights has been woven inextricably into the international dialogue.

At home, it is hard to find any such profound themes. Carter's economic policy is a muddle. He sought a theme in energy, and there is no doubt about the sincerity of his own concern about Americans' profligate use of energy. But his legislative solution remains in a Capitol Hill purgatory, and, worse yet, has not seized the public imagination.

The failures on energy and other legislation may be laid in part to faults in Carter's tactics. As everyone in Washington says, he took on too much too fast. He presented Congress with grand schemes on energy and welfare reform and the like, as if there were no room for give and take. He has not learned how to deal with the other potentates of Washington, notably Sen. Russell Long.

But the problem evidently goes deeper than tactics. Carter as a campaigner identified himself with the moral strain in the American character. But morality can rarely be the engine of domestic reform in this country, the one great recent exception being the civil rights legislation of the 1960s. Carter's talk of his energy program as "the moral equivalent of war" fell flat.

Any attempt to make real changes in our national life engages group interests. It becomes a question of who wins and who loses—of whose oil is gored. And because the various interests have adjusted to life as it is, change tends to be extremely difficult.

The obstacles to change are formidable even when a policy seems on its face to be as universal as motherhood. Carter wants to hold down increases in hospital costs, one of the fastest rising elements in the consumer price index. Fine—but it turns out that hospital staffs may object. Carter wants to free airlines from regulation and let them compete more. Wonderful—but it turns out that both airline management and labor fear the world of competition.

Carter tried at first to get away from the power of interest groups by governing without them, by drafting an energy bill, say, without consulting the oil companies. A year's experience suggests that a president today does not have the political leverage to do that. As one of Carter's closest advisers put it, "We're at the mercy of the lobbies."

A Dilemma

If that is the lesson of Carter's first year, it presents any president with a depressing dilemma: The only way he can bring about change is by working with interest groups, but those groups will tend to resist any significant change in their position.

In short, the status quo has enormous advantages today. It is domestic policymaking. That is true not only in dealing with Congress on legislation. Carter has taken important steps on his own in such areas as environmental policy and federal aid to the older industrial states. But his hope of real change in the domestic life of federal regulation seems likely to be frustrated by, among other things, the power of the federal civil service.

It should not be surprising, then, if an activist president turns quickly to foreign affairs to make his mark. One of the most thoughtful people who came up from Georgia with Carter said the other day: "We weren't trying to fool people when we talked about changing things. We just didn't understand how hard it was. It's very hard."

shed. This time we are talking more about it, but the momentum is too strong.

We are caught up in a tragedy, in which the United States is basically determined to remain ahead of the Soviet Union on strategic forces and the Soviet Union is determined to catch up and, if possible, become the leader. The SALT negotiations are simply one of the stages on which this drama is being acted out.

JOHN AUERLAND, Former executive secretary, U.S. SALT delegation, Oslo.

Memories: X—Morgue to Morgue

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—In my first editorial column for The New York Times (Oct. 27, 1964), following a talk with Gen. Eisenhower, I wrote that he "may eventually have to alter his technique of being President in order to accomplish his foreign policy goals." Precisely the same statement applies in this, my last column, with reference to Jimmy Carter.

Ambrose Bierce called the presidency "the greased pig in the field game of American politics." Perhaps this is true in gaining that office; but executing it efficiently is another matter. And increasingly, U.S. presidential leadership is of vital importance to the world at large.

Carter has, with commendable aspiration, replaced on his White House desk a slogan introduced by Harry Truman: "The Buck Stops Here." But Carter, while not passing them, sometimes seems determined to manufacture his own buck. Unlike Eisenhower, he is a very hard worker; yet one wonders if he doesn't spend too many hours constructing midgets.

The art of wisely delegating power is the supreme talent of a successful chief. If King Philip II hadn't insisted on virtually counting every nail that went into his Spanish Armada, that great fleet might have sailed two years earlier than 1588 and smashed Elizabethan England.

The key words are "wisely delegating." One has the feeling that Carter spends needless time with lesser problems and that there is an uncoordinated looseness in his delegation of authority. This results in diffusion of presidential energy and contradictory U.S. policies.

For long there was widespread foreign confusion because of what was seen as a paradoxical dichotomy of financial policy, with the Eisenhower Treasury undermining the Burns Federal Reserve—and vice versa. Consequently both U.S. trade and the U.S. dollar suffered. One must wait to assess Burns' replacement.

Foreign policy has shown similar contradictions. Who has been more responsible for a sometimes bewildering American attitude in Africa? Who decides whether human rights are being violated in Russia, but not China, in South Africa, but not Uganda?

Does Secretary Vance dream: "And at my desk I always hear Brzezinski's chariot hurrying near?"

And why (always excepting that brilliant eager beaver, Zelig) has the President shuffled the White House with such a coterie of amiable young Georgians who almost self-protectively isolate themselves from Washington's intellectual incoherence but elitist and realistic political world? Is this revenge for Gen. Sherman's brutal march from Atlanta to the sea?

Gladstone used to be criticized not for having all the trump cards up his sleeve but for claiming that God had put them there. Perhaps the devout White House may make the latter claim. But the trumps have yet to be played.

Clark Clifford, still a presidential adviser, told Sen. John Kennedy in the late 1960s that America's governmental machinery had become archaic. What had been adequate for 13 small agricultural communities called states was in many respects inadequate for a superpower. He specifically added that "no real machinery is provided for the president to conduct his office efficiently" along existing lines.

Giovanni Vico wrote: "Governments must be conformable to the nature of the governed." It is my belief that Americans are quite easily governable. But, recalling the limitations fixed by nature on any individual's capacity, this requires delegation of authority.

While it would be nice to think that we could somehow remove all those MRVAs as the editorial suggested, I fear that we slipped over that watershed without really seriously thinking about it, and it is extremely unlikely that we can return. In the same way, we are now slipping over the Cruise missile water-

A Balance Sheet: Debits And Credits for 1978

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—If you try to draw up a balance sheet on the condition of the world at the beginning of 1978—a cheery and even reckless exercise—you can at least be fairly sure of some things to put on the credit and debit sides of the line.

On the good side, 1977 was the least turbulent year of the decade, and there was more discussion of international cooperation between independent national states than in many years.

Some progress was made in arms control, even in population control, and despite the present difficulties between Israel and Egypt, substantial gains were made toward a Middle East compromise. Also an argument could be made that not only is there now movement toward greater understanding between the races and the generations, but that the last quarter of the century may have been managed to avoid the spectacular worldwide wars and economic tragedies of the first three quarters.

Even so, there is a widespread feeling that something fundamental is missing: that the nations are only beginning to recognize the changing nature of world problems without really getting the measure of them or seeing the dilemma between nationalism and world order.

Harlan Cleveland of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies expressed what is a growing anxiety:

"The 'outside world' to which we are reawakening after our long preoccupation with Vietnam, Watergate, stagflation, abortion, busing, welfare, and job now looks more than ever like an unmanageable, unjust, ungovernable, lawless, leaderless and lethal."

He acknowledges that the United States is regaining its confidence, and that it remains the

main hope for the creation of a more secure world, but he does not like what he sees on the debit side of the ledger. Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank, seems to see the problem in much the same way. For example:

"The world of the last years of the 70s already has a population of more than 4 billion, the largest number of human beings ever alive at the same time—it will double in the next 40 years, and despite some reduction in the rate of growth, McNamara regards this fact as "an even more dangerous and subtle threat to the world than thermonuclear war," for it is less subject to rational safeguards.

"It is clearly a world of increasingly dangerous weapons, which are costing all nations, according to McNamara, \$30 billion a year, while half of the population of the earth goes to bed hungry every night.

"It is also a world in which the industrial nations and the Communist nations are increasingly in conflict over ideology, or trade, or energy, or what to do with multinational corporations, and have no reliable institutions to deal with these new problems of the computer and nuclear age.

Yet this is a stage in the development of the world that the most thoughtful leaders of the United States have written about and even longed for from Jefferson and Lincoln to Wilson and Roosevelt. They did not want anybody to be in charge of the world, not even the leaders of the United States, but America's first experiment in world order, the League of Nations, failed, and the second is a disappointment if not quite a failure in terms of its own charter.

However, what is going on at the turn of another year is perhaps a third attempt by the United States, first to use its influence to avoid wars of all sorts—blood wars, civil wars, racial wars, trade wars and ideological wars. Ideology is out of date, President Carter said in Poland, and he is now flying around the world like a modern Paul Revere, crying out that the British but that chaos and confusion are coming unless the nations change their ways.

He is saying vaguely and haltingly that the world is going through another phase of intellectual revision and that the ideals of Wilson and Roosevelt for greater unity in the world are beginning to be discussed again.

Put another way, he is saying what F.D.R. said 37 years ago, only not so eloquently:

"The urgent need for a great creative effort has become apparent in the affairs of mankind. It is manifest that unless some unity of purpose can be achieved in the world, unless the ever more violent and disastrous incidents of war can be averted, unless the common sense of mankind can be brought to the heading waste of man's limited inheritance of coal, oil, and moral energy that is now going on the history of humanity must presently culminate in some sort of disaster."

But what President Carter is not saying is that maybe there is not enough flexibility in the political world today to deal with its human and economic problems; that there is a fundamental conflict between the nations he sees in the Middle East, in Europe, Africa and Asia so long as nations merely talk about interdependence and insist on their national independence and rights to do what they please.

The President has, however, made a start. He is a politician and not a writer. It was easy for Wells to say that it was inconceivable "if people would think 'steadfastly' that there could be any world order without fundamental limitations on national sovereignty.

But most people are not thinking "steadfastly" about this, and it will probably take years before they lose the delusive comfort of belief in political nationalism and commercial protectionism.

So, as usual, the balance sheet will not really balance. The credits are not bad at the end of the year, but the debits are coming in.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Find Guards as Deprived as Prisoners

Sakharovs, Trying to Visit Inmate, Get Look at Labor Camps

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet physicist turned dissident, spent more than a week with his wife and stepson in the world of Russian labor camps last month, trying to visit an imprisoned friend.

In "Zone 20," a small archipelago of camps about 250 miles southeast of Moscow, the Sakharovs found the prison guards as deprived as the prisoners. "They drink to fight boredom," Mr. Sakharov said after having lived with them in a dormitory in the small town of Sosnovka for 12 nights. "There is no meat or sausage in the stores," he said. "The black bread is terrible, and there's no place at all to have a bath."

In Moscow, Mr. Sakharov and his wife are targets of a campaign of harassment and denunciation by the KGB and the press. But in the isolated world of the camps, they said, every official treated them politely, and a little boy—perhaps the child of one of them—greeted the shy, balding stranger in the snowy streets with a friendly "Hello, Sakharov!"

A glimpse into the camp system is impossible for any foreigner or journalist, but the Sakharovs were unimpeded in their journey by train from Moscow to Polna, Dec. 18 and then, in a three-car train on an antiquated narrow-gauge rail line, to the camp area. Outside a village, surrounded by a double barbed-wire fence and patrolled by dogs, was the camp where Edward Kuznetsov is serving a 15-year sentence.

Mr. Kuznetsov was one of 11 persons, nine of them Jews, who were convicted in Leningrad in December, 1970, of treason and for planning to hijack a Soviet

airliner to emigrate. The case aroused widespread interest abroad for its overtone of anti-Semitism. Mr. Kuznetsov was sentenced to death but the judgment was later commuted to 15 years in a prison camp, the maximum.

Politely but firmly, a major of the camp administration denied the Sakharovs permission to visit the prisoner, who had lived in the same house with Mrs. Sakharov and her son in Moscow 10 years ago and had written a postcard in October asking her to come see him.

"All he would say was that it was the right of the authorities to decide who could visit a prisoner," Mr. Sakharov said. "Protesting, the three visitors took beds in the dormitory used by traveling camp administrators, at 75 cents a night. They traveled to the end of the railroad line to Yavas to appeal but there, too, the acting deputy administrator of 'Zone 20' was adamant."

"All up and down the railroad," Mr. Sakharov said, "there are camps in the woods, all barracks-type buildings inside barbed wire—about 20 altogether. Three of

them are for political prisoners, and Kuznetsov is in an isolation camp with 42 others."

The prisoner refused a 50-pound package of canned meat, bouillon, orange juice, chocolate, tea and coffee and the Sakharovs have concluded that Mr. Kuznetsov began a hunger strike to protest the authorities' refusal to allow the visit.

"Until He Dies"

"I know Eddie very well," Mrs. Sakharov said, "and he was always against hunger strikes because they sapped a prisoner's strength. He died seven years

after he was arrested in 1961 for reading poems in Mayakovsky Square in Moscow," she recalled, "and it was the camp that made him an enemy of the system. If he is on a hunger strike he will continue until he dies."

They sent telegrams pleading with him to take the parcel while they tried to wear down the authorities. Prisoner and jailers remained adamant.

Before they left the camp last week, the Sakharovs learned from their fellow boarders that "not a single prisoner had yet been released in the amnesty that was announced Nov. 5," Mr. Sakharov said.

Brezhnev Act

The amnesty, signed by the Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev in his capacity as President, did not benefit political prisoners but was to go into effect immediately for women, combat veterans, and older prisoners serving sentences of less than five years.

"They told us that 200 of the 1,500 people in 'Zone 20' were eligible, and that a special commission had been set up to determine which ones should go free. So far," Mrs. Sakharov explained, "they have not freed anyone, but they have decided that 10 may go free in February."

On Friday, the Sakharovs sent a telegram to Mr. Brezhnev asking him to intervene with the camp officials and let them see Mr. Kuznetsov. "We hope that if people abroad hear about this," Mrs. Sakharov said, "they will begin a new campaign for amnesty for the Leningrad prisoners."

Polish Church Cites Increase in Priests

WARSAW, Jan. 2 (AP).—The number of Roman Catholic priests in Poland has more than doubled under the Communist regime, figures released by the church Saturday revealed.

There were 19,885 active priests last year. The pre-World War II Statistic Journal in Poland gave the number of priests as 9,685. The Polish population was almost the same as it is now: about 36 million. The church claims that about 90 per cent of Poles are Catholics.

Emergency Landing

ROME, Jan. 2 (UPI).—A British Airways Boeing 747 carrying 371 passengers made an emergency landing without damage or injury at Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport today after blowing a tire on takeoff from Bombay.



STRUNG UP DOWN UNDER—The owners of a Melbourne, Australia, bird shop devised this sling to help a magpie recover from injuries. The bird is doing well.

French Killing Is Linked to Christie Novel

CREANES, France, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Roland Roussel, 58, confessed to using a "recipe" from one of the late Dame Agatha Christie's thrillers to poison red wine that killed his uncle and made his aunt and two others seriously ill, police said today.

Police said that atropine was the substance that Mr. Roussel, an office worker, used in the wine that killed his uncle, Maxime Masseron, 80. Atropine is described in one of the chapters in "Tuesday Club Murder."

Police said Mr. Roussel told them that his target was not his uncle or any of the other victims, but a woman friend of the family.

Deserter Kills Two

PRAGUE, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—A military deserter killed two men and held eight people hostage here Saturday night before being killed by police, Czech news agency reported today.

Poor Conditions Found Before U.S. Grain Blast

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (WP).—The managers of the Galveston, Texas, grain elevator that exploded Tuesday night, killing at least 16 persons, have been criticized by the Agriculture Department for their "open animosity" to federal safety inspectors.

Memoranda released Friday by the Agriculture Department showed that members of the Federal Grain Inspection Service two months ago had asked the Farmers Export Co. to clear up the dust accumulating in its elevator. The Farmer Export Co. "angrily" responded that it felt it was "being harassed" by the federal inspectors. High concentrations of dust in grain silos can be potentially explosive.

"Their attitude seems to be that Congress imposed the Federal Grain Inspection Service on them," said a Nov. 2 memo written by FGIS inspector James Phelps to deputy administrator David Gallant, "and that they may have to have us around, but they don't have to cooperate."

Mr. Phelps said he had discussed "on numerous occasions" with Farmers Export the rising dust levels in its elevator.

Max Ascoli, 79, Dead; Founded, Edited Reporter

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP).—Max Ascoli, 79, founder and publisher of the now-defunct magazine the Reporter, died here early yesterday after a brief illness.

Mr. Ascoli, who was born in Ferrara, Italy, was an anti-Fascist once jailed for several weeks by the late Italian dictator Benito Mussolini.

Mr. Ascoli founded the Reporter, a liberal-oriented magazine of opinion, in 1949 and was its editor and publisher until it folded in 1968.

He came to the United States in 1931 on a Rockefeller Foundation fellowship. Two years later he joined the graduate faculty in exile of the New School for Social Research and was elected its dean in 1939.

From 1940 until 1942, Mr. Ascoli was assistant director of cultural relations to former Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller, who was then U.S. coordinator of inter-American affairs.

Edith Russell

BANGOR, Wales, Jan. 2 (AP).—Edith Russell, 77, the wife of philosopher Bertrand Russell, died here yesterday after a short illness. Countess Russell, an American, had been a teacher before becoming Mr. Russell's fourth wife in 1952. When he died in 1970, she remained at their home at Plas Penrhyn in north Wales.

Gen. H. B. Klopper

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Gen. H. B. Klopper, 75, the South African commander of Tobruk who decided to surrender it to German forces in 1942, died Friday. Gen. Klopper was commandant-general of the South African Defense Force from 1956 until his retirement two years later.

Harvey Thompson

LONDON, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Harvey Thompson, 47, director and general manager of Times Newspapers Ltd., died Saturday, the Sunday Times announced.

Rosendo M. Fraga

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 2 (AP).—Retired Gen. Rosendo Maria Fraga, 66, president of the influential Military Club, died here Saturday, his family reported.

Winds Off Greek Ports

ATHENS, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Greek harbor authorities today banned all vessels under 2,000 tons from leaving Greek ports because of gale-force winds in the Aegean and Ionian seas, a Merchant Marine Ministry spokesman said.

Poles Warned On Population

WARSAW, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Poland's Roman Catholic bishops yesterday predicted a "population catastrophe" in Poland unless Poles produce more children, and called on Catholics to give material and moral aid to large families.

Society is getting rapidly older and by the year 2000 every fifth Pole will be over 60, they said in a pastoral letter read in Catholic churches.

The one-child or two-child family is becoming the rule and since 1960 the younger generation has not been fully replacing the older one, it said.

The magazine published the alleged manifesto of a Communist opposition force of "medium and high-level officials" in East Germany's ruling Socialist Unity party. The magazine said that the group calls itself the "Federation of Democratic Communists of Germany."

The federation claimed that it was operating underground within the ruling party, using the methods of its "political rivals" by organizing itself into small, conspiratorial cells.

While the name of this group has not been heard in the West before, it has been clear for some

SAS Buys 2 Airbus; 10 More Are Planned

PARIS, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—The Scandinavian Airlines System has purchased two European Airbus airliners and has taken an option on 10 more, Airbus Industrie, the plane's builder, said.

The contract is worth \$80 million. The Airbus is expected to replace the airline's DC-9 fleet. SAS chose an Airbus model with a seating capacity of 240 passengers and a range of about 2,000 miles.

time that there were significant numbers of political dissidents and political prisoners in East Germany.

Last summer, East German economist and Communist party member Rudolf Bahro published a scathing attack on the Soviet form of socialism imposed on East Germany. His attack contained language similar to that in the new manifesto. Mr. Bahro was arrested on suspicion of espionage in August and is still in jail.

Disaffection

Amnesty International reported this fall that the East German regime holds several thousand political prisoners.

Nevertheless, what makes the manifesto intriguing—if it is authentic—is the indication that dissatisfaction extends into the middle and upper reaches of the ruling party.

The document claims that if Communism's founders were alive and writing their original manifesto today, they probably would write that "a new spirit is abroad in Eastern Europe—the spirit of West European Communism."

The Eurocommunism practiced by parties in Spain, France and Italy is, because of its potential appeal to citizens in more rigid Communist-bloc countries, perhaps the new political force most despised by Moscow and its harder-line allies such as East Germany.

Citing sentiments of the Western Eurocommunists, the manifesto rejects the Soviet system and its hold over other states calls for a ramified neutral and unarmed Germany with an independent parliament and judiciary and multiple political parties in which "social democrats, socialists and democratic Communists" form a majority.

The unidentified authors call for an end to Marxism-Leninism as the state religion and for an end to regulation of science, literature and cultural life.

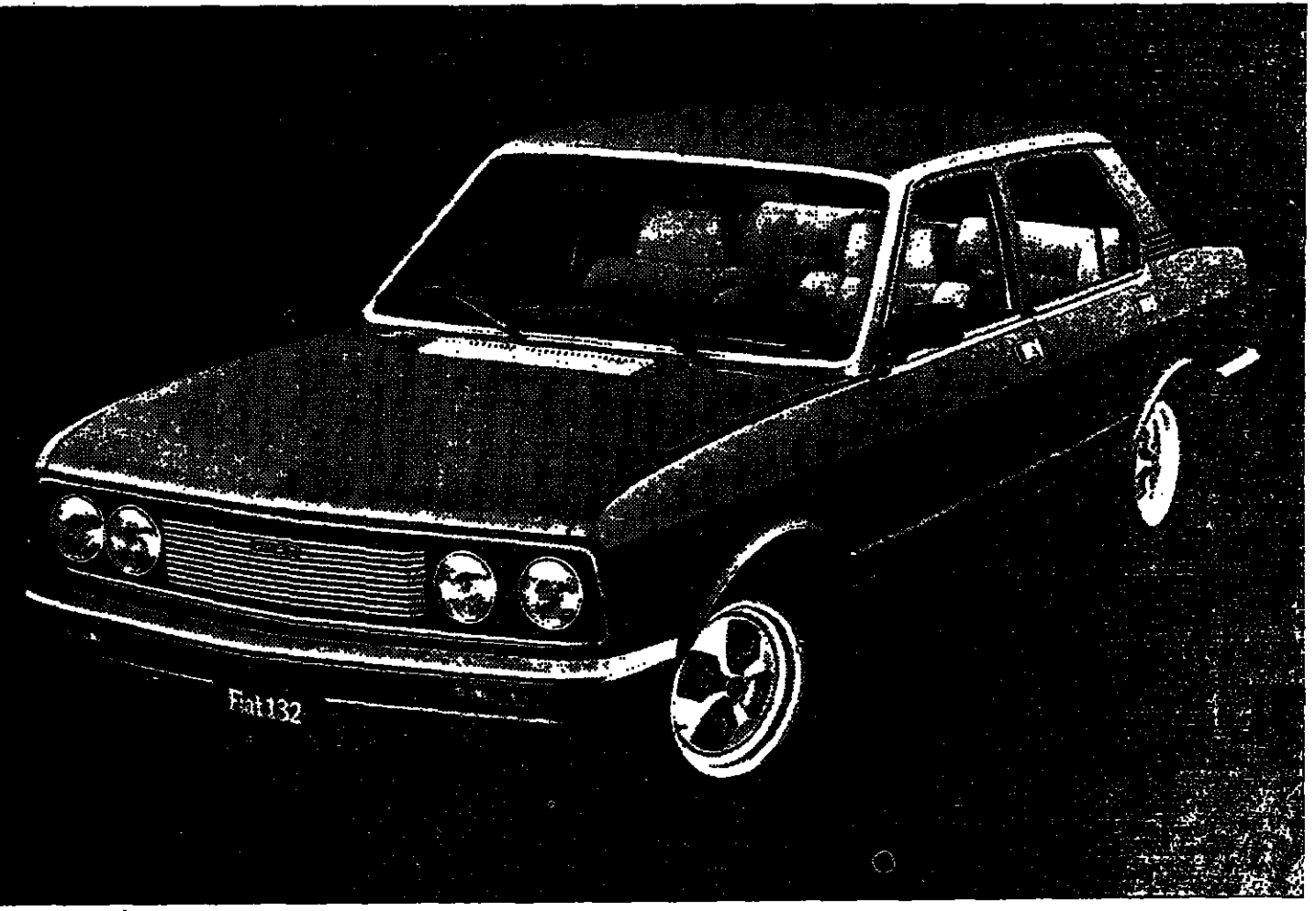
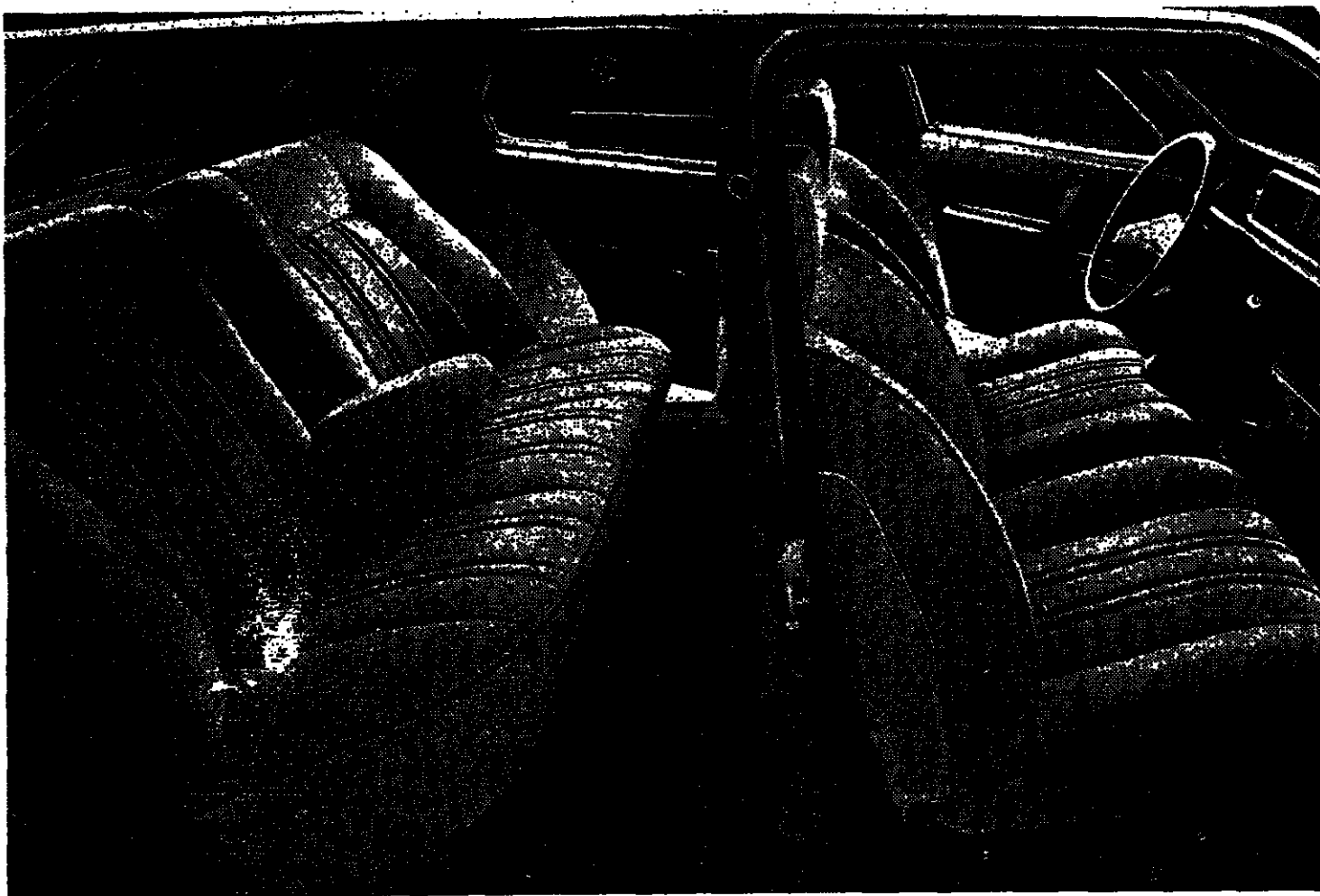
The manifesto demands free travel between the two German states and a single currency.

Strong Denunciation

The denunciation of the Russians is so strong that it seems to weaken the credibility of the report or suggest that it may have been written by a very small group.

The report alleges the "brutal use of napalm" by the Russians against Chinese border troops and claims that more Soviet and East European citizens have lost their lives to the "barbarity" of the Soviet system since 1945 than fell to Hitler's armies.

The document claims that the Soviet Union is pursuing a policy of détente only because it is economically and technologically backward and needs Western help while it increases its armaments, encourages war in Africa and the Middle East and endangers world peace by "militarizing the entire public life in the East Bloc."



HOW WE FIT A 3-LITRE INTERIOR

Look under the hood of the Fiat 132/2000 and you'll see our new 2-litre engine. Look in the passenger compartment, however, and you will not see a 2-litre interior. You'll see all the care and refinement of a 3-litre luxury saloon.

Every inch of the passenger compartment of the new 132 has been padded and soundproofed. Noise and vibration are almost non-existent. The

seats were redesigned and luxuriously upholstered. The sunvisors cleverly disappear into the roof. The windows are electric. Very simply, sitting in the new 132 is unlike the experience you've had in any Fiat before.

But we didn't merely build a unique passenger compartment. Around it we built a unique automobile.

The 132 offers a truly innovative

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power-steering system that assists steering at low speeds and gradually phases itself out at higher speeds. The 132 offers the first electronic ignition ever fitted as standard on a Fiat saloon. It offers a new braking system, and an improved suspension. Remarkably, we've managed to improve the acceleration while reducing fuel consumption. And we've raised the safety performance to a degree

seldom found on luxury class sedans.

We'd suggest you see the interior of the new 132. Better yet, we'd suggest you see it from the driver's seat.

The upholstery will impress you. But the car will astound you.

FIAT

CIA Secretly Built, Manipulated a Global Propaganda Network

By John M. Crawford

NEW YORK (NYT)—For most of the three decades of its existence, the CIA has been engaged in an unrelenting, although largely unreported, effort to shape foreign opinion in support of U.S. policy abroad.

Until recently the CIA counted a number of U.S. journalists among its paid agents, but with a few notable exceptions they do not appear to have been part of its extensive propaganda campaign.

Instead, the agency has channeled information and misinformation through a once-substantial network of newspapers, news agencies and other communications entities, most of them based overseas, that it owned, subsidized or otherwise influenced over the years.

Recent attention given the CIA's involvement with the press has been focused on reports that the agency employed American reporters as agents and numbered others as "assets" useful to its operations.

The recurring allegations have led the House Select Committee on Intelligence to schedule hearings on the matter and prompted The New York Times to survey the CIA's relationships with U.S. news organizations.

Broad Picture

While the three-month inquiry by a team of Times reporters and researchers indicated that the CIA employed relatively few of the many hundreds of American journalists reporting from abroad over the past 30 years, there emerged a broad picture of an agency effort to shape news and opinions through a far-flung network of news organizations that it controlled to a greater or lesser degree.

The CIA's propagandizing appears to have contributed to at least some distortion of the news at home as well as abroad, although the amount and nature of misinformation picked up by the U.S. press from overseas is impossible to determine.

The CIA has refused every appeal for details of its secret relationship with American and foreign journalists and the news-gathering organizations that employed them, even though most have been brought to an end.

One CIA official, explaining that such relationships were entered into with promises of "eternal confidentiality," said that the agency would continue to refuse to discuss them "in perpetuity."

But in interviews with scores of present and former intelligence officers, journalists and others, the scope and substance of those relationships became clearer. Among the principal features that emerged were the following:

• The CIA has at various times owned or subsidized more than 50 newspapers, news services, radio stations, periodicals and other communications entities, sometimes in this country but mostly overseas, that were used as vehicles for its extensive propaganda efforts, as "cover" for its operatives or both.

Another dozen foreign-based news organizations, while not financed by the CIA, were infiltrated by paid CIA agents.

• Nearly a dozen U.S. publishing houses, including some of the most prominent names in the industry, have printed at least a score of the more than 250 English-language books financed or produced by the CIA since the early 1950s, in many cases without being aware of the agency's involvement.

• Since the closing days of World War II, more than 30 and perhaps as many as 100 U.S. journalists employed by a score of U.S. news organizations have worked as salaried intelligence operatives while performing their reportorial duties. A few others were employed by the military and, according to intel-



Salvador Allende

ligence sources, by some foreign services, including the KGB, the Soviet intelligence agency.

• Over the years at least 18 U.S. reporters have refused CIA offers, in some cases lucrative ones, to undertake clandestine intelligence assignments. Another dozen employees of American newspapers, wire services and news magazines, although never paid, were considered by the agency to be valued sources of information or assistance.

• In the last 30 years, at least a dozen full-time CIA officers have worked abroad as reporters or nonreporters of U.S.-owned news organizations, in some cases with the approval of the organizations whose credentials they carried.

According to a number of former CIA officials, the agency's broad campaign of propaganda was carried out with the awareness that the bogus news stories it planted might be treated as genuine by the U.S. media, which they sometimes were.

The agency's legislative charter has been interpreted as prohibiting the propagandizing of Americans, but it says nothing about the propriety of the domestic effect, inadvertent or intentional, of propaganda disseminated overseas.

Lyman Kirkpatrick, for many years the CIA's inspector general, said he could not recall any agency employee's ever having raised questions about the ethics or legality of its endeavors in mass communications.

Lawrence Houston, its retired general counsel, said it had always been his understanding that the CIA was forbidden by law to employ U.S. journalists, although he said no one had ever consulted him on that matter.

The CIA's efforts to mold foreign opinion ranged from tampering with historical documents, as it did with the 1956 denunciation of Stalin by the late Nikita Khrushchev; to embellishing and distorting accounts, such as the provision of detailed quotes from a Russian defector; to outright fabrication, as with a report that nonexistent Chinese troops were being sent to aid Vietnamese Communists.

Early Warning

According to former CIA officials, the agency has long had an "early warning network" within the U.S. government that siphoned off news stories that were of interest to the agency and other key officials to ignore news stories that have been planted by the agency overseas.

The network, they said, has worked well, with only occasional failures.

But there is no such mechanism for alerting newspapers, magazines and broadcast stations in this country as to which of the foreign dispatches that come chattering across their teletypes are distorted or, in a few instances, altogether false. There is, the former officials say, simply no practical way of letting Americans know that some of the stories they read over their morning coffee were written not by a foreign correspondent but by a

CIA officer in a corner of some American embassy.

The CIA accepts, as an unavoidable casualty of its propaganda battles, the fact that some of the news that reaches American readers and viewers is tainted with what the Russians call "disinformation." The agency has even coined terms to describe the phenomenon—blowback, or replay, or domestic fallout.

The particularly dangerous thing about bogus information, a former senior agency official said recently, "is the blowback potential. It's a real one and we recognize that."

A 1967 CIA directive stated simply that "fallout in the United States from a foreign publication which we support is inevitable and consequently permissible." Or as a former CIA man put it, "it hits where it hits."

Favorite Medium

The agency's favorite medium for launching what it terms "black," or unattributed, propaganda has always been the foreign-based media in which it has had a secret financial interest, and the reporters and editors overseas who were among its paid agents.

At one time, according to agency sources, there were as many as 800 such "propaganda assets," mostly foreign journalists. Asked last year whether the CIA had ever told such agents what to write, William Colby, the former CIA director, replied, "Oh, sure, all the time."

Most often, former officials have said, the CIA's propaganda consisted of factual accounts that the agency felt were not being widely reported, or of essentially accurate accounts with some distortions or embellishments. But an authoritative former official said that "there were outright fabrications, too."

There seems to have been little question that in its efforts to mold opinion the CIA viewed citizens of foreign countries as its principal targets. As a veteran CIA officer who had conducted CIA affairs of propaganda operations put it, "I didn't want Walter Lippmann. I wanted the Philippine Walter Lippmann."

Some former agency employees said, however, that they believed that apart from unintended "blowback," some CIA propaganda efforts, especially during the Vietnam war, had been carried out with a view toward their eventual impact in the United States.

And although nearly all of the American journalists employed by the CIA in years past appear to have been used for the collection of intelligence or the support of existing information-gathering operations, a few cases emerged in which such agents became known for otherwise, channels of disinformation to the U.S. public.

An agency official said that the CIA had in the past used paid agents in the foreign bureaus of the Associated Press and United Press International to slip agency-prepared dispatches onto the news wire. In some cases, as in the AP's Singapore bureau in the early 1950s, the agents were natives known as "local hires." But in others they were Americans.

Although the AP and the UPI are two of the most prominent news-gathering organizations in the world—the AP estimates that its dispatches alone reach half the world's population in some form—they were given no special consideration by the CIA.

"We would not tell UPI or AP headquarters in the U.S. when something was planted abroad," a CIA official said, and he conceded that as a result such stories were likely to be transmitted over those agencies' "associate" news wires, "if they were any good."

UPI has said it is satisfied that none of its present employees is involved in any way with the CIA but that it is unable to say what might have happened in the past. An AP executive said his organization had investigated similar reports in the past and had concluded "that none of its staffers was involved in CIA activities."

A story good enough to be widely disseminated, former officials said, was a report in the early 1950s, fabricated by the CIA and put out by an agent inside one of the major U.S. wire services, that Chinese troops were on board ships steaming for Vietnam to aid the Communists in their battle with the French.

Although such examples of propaganda planted directly with U.S. news organizations were relatively rare, another former CIA official asserted that throughout the 1950s and 1960s when the agency's propaganda network was at peak strength, it was "commonplace for things to appear in the U.S. press that had been picked up" from foreign publications, some but not all of them "proprietary," in which the CIA had placed propaganda.

Sometimes, the foreign publishers and editors were unwitting of the origin of such stories, but more often they were what the CIA called "witting." The agency preferred, an official said, to give its propaganda "to somebody who knows what it is." Where that was not possible, he said, "you gave it to anybody."

The propaganda took many forms and surfaced in many forums. It ranged, officials have said, from the innocuous, such as letters to the editor in major U.S. newspapers that did not identify the writer as an agency employee, to items of far more consequence, such as news reports of Soviet nuclear weapons tests that never took place.

Such stories were planted in a variety of ways besides the use of media "assets." A common focus of propaganda activity, former officials said, was the press clubs that exist in nearly every foreign capital, which serve as mail drops, message centers, hotels and restaurants for local correspondents and those just passing through.

Until a few years ago, a former official said, the manager of the Mexico City Press Club was a CIA agent, and so was the manager of the local press club in Manila.

'Lazy Guys'

"He used to work very successfully," a CIA man with many years in the Philippines recalled. "These guys are lazy. They'd sit at the bar and he'd slip them things and they'd phone it in."

With more diligent correspondents, the man continued, "it was making itself available if they wanted to use it. My mission was to get local people to write editorials. This would be material that wouldn't be coming out of the embassy. It wouldn't be a USA handout. It would be from some thoughtful local commentator and it would hopefully carry more weight."

From the CIA's standpoint, its own "black" propaganda was far more effective than the "white," or attributed, version put out by U.S. to export who would listen.

One of the most ambitious of the CIA's propaganda efforts occurred in June, 1956, a few months after Khrushchev, then the Soviet leader, delivered a "secret" five-hour speech to a closing session of the 20th Communist party congress in Moscow from which all foreign delegates had been excluded.

As word spread through to the West that Khrushchev had broken in stunning fashion with his predecessor, Stalin, whom he described as a savage, half-mad despot, the word went out within the CIA that a copy of the text must be obtained at all costs.

By the May, the agency's counterintelligence staff had succeeded in obtaining a text in Poland. A few days later it was released to U.S. news organizations through the State Department, and the CIA ever since has cited its obtaining of the "secret speech" as among its greatest triumphs of intelligence.

What it has not said about the matter, however, is that the text it obtained was an expurgated version, prepared for delivery to



Allen Dulles

the nations of Eastern Europe, from which some 34 paragraphs of material concerning future Soviet foreign policy had been deleted.

Although the text made available to U.S. newspapers was the genuine expurgated version, another text, containing precisely 34 paragraphs of material on future foreign policy, was put out by the CIA over several other channels around the world, including the Italian news agency ANSA.

The 34 paragraphs in the foreign version, former officials said, were written by counterintelligence experts at CIA headquarters in Virginia. The effort to cause consternation in Moscow was said to have been a brilliant success.

One of the CIA's most extensive propaganda campaigns of the past decade was the one it waged against Chilean President Allende, a Marxist, in the years before his election in 1970 and until his overthrow and death in 1973.

According to the report of the Senate committee, millions of dollars were spent by the CIA to produce a stream of anti-Allende stories, editorials and broadcasts throughout Latin America.

A CIA propaganda assessment obtained by the committee, prepared shortly after Mr. Allende's election in September, 1970, re-

ported a "continued replay of Chile theme materials" in a number of Latin American capitals, with pickups by U.S. newspapers.

"Items also carried in New York Times, Washington Post," the summary went on. "Propaganda activities continue to generate good coverage of Chile developments along our theme guidance."

A number of former CIA officers spoke about what they said were, to them, unmistakable attempts to propagandize the American public indirectly through "replay" from the foreign press.

A large part of the CIA's efforts at domestic censorship appears to have been concerned with impending news accounts, not about world affairs but rather about its own operations.

In the months before the 1961 invasion of Cuba by CIA-trained exiles, for example, the agency was successful in halting the publication of several stories, including a major article by David Kraslow, then of the Miami Herald, about the training of the exile forces in Florida.

Mr. Kraslow, now publisher of the Miami News, said that his editors had asked him to take the details he had uncovered to Allen Dulles, then head of the CIA, and that Mr. Dulles had cautioned that their publication would not be "in the national interest." Soon afterward, the CIA moved the training from Florida to Guatemala.

Times Reporter

In 1954 Mr. Dulles told a Times executive that he did not believe that Sydney Gruson, the newspaper's correspondent in Mexico, was capable of reporting with objectivity on the impending revolution in Guatemala.

Mr. Dulles asked that the newspaper keep Mr. Gruson away from the revolution.

It did not become known until several years after the overthrow of Col. Jacobo Arbenz Guzman, the leftist Guatemalan leader, that the CIA had played a central role in fostering the revolution that led to his downfall.

Mr. Gruson, now an executive vice-president of the Times, said he had learned later that Arthur Hays Sulzberger, then the pub-



Nikita Khrushchev

lisher, had complied with the CIA's wishes by continuing to keep him in Mexico City and away from Guatemala during the revolution, on the pretense that he had received a tip that the fighting might spill across the border into Mexico.

Some of the thousands or so books published by the CIA or on its behalf have contained propaganda ranging from tiny fictions to outright deceptions.

One such book, sources said, was "The Penkovsky Papers," published for what the Senate committee called "operational reasons" by the CIA through Doubleday & Co. in 1965. The book purports to be a journal kept by the Soviet double agent, Col. Oleg Penkovsky, in the months before he was unmasked by his Soviet superiors, tried and executed.

Although the information in the book was largely authentic, sources said that it had not been taken from Col. Penkovsky's journal—which did not exist—but was compiled from CIA records by Frank Glibney, then an employee of the Chicago Daily News, and Peter Doran, a KGB defector employed by the CIA.

"It was not a diary," said a CIA official, "and it was a major deception to that extent." Another former official acknowledged that the book had been "cosmetized," and a third added drily, "spies don't keep diaries."

Mr. Glibney conceded that "the journal as such did not exist." He said he had taken most of the material directly from reports

of the CIA's interviews with Col. Penkovsky during his brief visits to the West.

Another disinformation campaign was the attempt to discredit the Cuban revolutionary movement in the eyes of other Latin American nations by suggesting it was controlled from Moscow.

The agency's strategy, an official said, was to take an East German woman named Tamara Bunke who had joined the guerrilla band of Maj. Ernesto (Che) Guevara in Bolivia and make her out to be "the biggest, smartest Communist there ever was," as well as an operative of the East German Ministry of State Security and the Soviet KGB.

The official recalled that it had provided "material and background" to Daniel James, U.S. author and former managing editor of the New Leader, living in Mexico, who published a translation of Guevara's Bolivian diaries in 1968.

Domestic Fallout

In his introduction, Mr. James noted that Miss Bunke, who had taken the nom de guerre of Tania and who is scarcely mentioned in the diaries had nonetheless been identified a few months earlier by a low-level East German defector as an agent of the East German security agency.

Mr. James did not provide any support in the book for his assertion that, during her time in the diaries had nonetheless been identified a few months earlier by a low-level East German defector as an agent of the East German security agency.

Perhaps in part because of the CIA's role in the case of Tania, the dead woman has become a hero of the revolutionary left around the world. Her alias was adopted by Patricia Hearst, the San Francisco heiress, after she was kidnapped in 1974 by the Symbionese Liberation Army and announced that she had decided to join the group.

Heimend of that, a CIA official chuckled, "Domestic fallout." (Reporting for this article was done by Mr. Crawford and Joseph Treaster.)

U.S. Reporters Now More Wary

Intelligence Agencies as News Sources

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON (NYT)—The situation is a familiar one for American correspondents abroad: a fast-breaking news story, possibly in the midst of a war; conflicting claims from both sides; no sure information on what is really happening.

Often, in such a situation, the "station chief," the head of the CIA unit in the local U.S. embassy, is one of the more neutral and reliable sources of information.

Even in more peaceful circumstances, including in Washington, the CIA frequently has information and analysis that is not otherwise available.

Is it legitimate for a correspondent to seek it?

The answer, in the view of both journalists and government officials, is yes. Under the U.S. system of free and open communication by reporters with government officials, the intelligence community is no legitimate a source as the Interior Department. By the same token, the information the CIA provides must be weighed for bias and accuracy, no more and no less—carefully than that from any other source.

The only distinction, in fact, is the sensitivity of the subject matter. Clearly, estimates of Soviet nuclear capability are and should be more closely held up to scrutiny than estimates of the wheat crop in Kansas. But beyond that

the principle involved for the journalist is the same.

This tradition of government openness to reporters, even in the intelligence field, is found only in the United States. Even in Britain, the contacts between a correspondent and intelligence officials are likely to be much more narrow and constrained than those of their American counterparts.

The U.S. system is rooted in the constitutionally guaranteed concept of a free press, in which a correspondent is understood to have the right, even the obligation, to seek information from any official of any rank in order to present an accurate picture. Were it to do less, the press would be reduced to the role of simply conveying the official pronouncements of government.

It is when this relationship is perverted, by government officials who suborn newsmen or newsmen who lend themselves to subordination, that the system goes awry.

The abuses described fall into three general categories: CIA agents who pose as reporters, correspondents employed by legitimate news organizations who were also hired for covert work by the CIA and, finally, the reporters, columnists and commentators who were considered "friendly assets" by the CIA and were given special information, sometimes with a special propaganda purpose, in the hope that it would be faithfully reproduced for the public.

The first two categories pose no problem from the journalists' point of view. They are outright violations of every code of ethics in the trade and serve only to discredit the entire profession.

The third group, the so-called "friendly" journalists, inhabit a problematic gray area. They have to draw a line between being informed and being used. If they weigh and scrutinize the information they receive, there is nothing inherently wrong in using it, so long as its source is indicated. But uncritical acceptance and rote publication of such information can lead to pitfalls. And the very fact that such journalists are considered "friendly"—meaning generally sympathetic to the agency's point of view—greatly increases the chances of their being "used" to suit the agency's purposes even if they never accept payment.

Less Structured

Legitimate contacts between the CIA and the press have gone on for years and in fact have accelerated in recent years as part of the agency's much advertised "openness program." Correspondents in Washington, for example, are free to visit the CIA's campus-like headquarters in nearby McLean, Va., to get the benefit of the thinking of the agency's specialists. More than 147 of the "background" sessions were held this year.

Overseas, the relationship between correspondent and station chiefs is much less structured. Conversations take place casually and frequently, sometimes in U.S. embassies, but more often over lunch or at a cocktail party. Again, the information is usually offered on background and frequently will be attributed in the article to "American officials."

These contacts are considered by most journalists and intelligence officials to be part of the normal information-gathering process.

Another, more delicate problem arises when an intelligence officer turns the tables and attempts to question a correspondent on interviews he may have had or places he may have visited. Such situations occur frequently, and there is honest debate among journalists today about what information, if any, can be legitimately passed along.

The general rule, accepted by many correspondents, is that a reporter may discuss anything he would—or, ideally, already has—published in print. But the temptation for a trade-off of information is always there, and many reporters, no doubt, have succumbed.

The risks inherent in that situation are obvious. But as a result of the recent revelations about illicit CIA press contacts, correspondents today are probably more sensitive to the pitfalls than before.

Haig Urges Changes in NATO to Meet Dangers of 'Third World Dynamics'

(Continued from Page 1)

ventional forces—require some sense of urgency. The conventional area is a source of particular concern and there are no cheap solutions.

Q—Aspin said that Russia has been producing "only a little more" of the aircraft, tanks and submarines they need to replace those that wear out. Spending, production rates and comparative forces, he added, "show Russian expansion to be far from dramatic." On the other hand, you have said that the expansion of the military industry in the Soviet Union was so great that the ability of the West to react was being eroded. Somebody's got to be wrong.

A—I don't discount the inference that it hasn't been dramatic. It has been the product of a very steady, year-in-and-year-out increase in spending on the defense sector—4 to 5-per-cent annual increases for the last 15 years. This allocation of resources was not the result of a precipitous change of mood but the consequence of a long-term policy which shows no signs of moderation as we look at new weapons systems currently under development. There is a constant maturing of both quality

and quantity. They are spewing out highly sophisticated third and fourth-generation systems which are appearing in increasing numbers throughout the Soviet armed forces. We are faced with a tremendous modernization effort on land, sea and air. The Soviets have built up 45 divisions on the Chinese front without any diversion from the European theater. And all this leaves a large residue of weaponry to answer Third World calls. Arms are the cutting edge of their influence in the Third World—a key factor in our own assessment of the relentless growth of Soviet military power.

Crisis Response

Q—You said recently that in 1974 the Soviet Union shipped 50 per cent more than the United States in arms to the Third World and that it is now supplying 20 African states out of (including 2,500 tanks to Libya, a country with 2 million people and an army of less than 50,000). All this, you have suggested, makes it imperative for NATO to improve its collective capacity to respond to crises on its flanks. How?

A—Myopic concentration on the Central European front at

the expense of equal concern about what happens on our flanks could be self-defeating. As long as we maintain a viable deterrent, the likelihood of conflict in the short term will be the outgrowth of situations on our flanks or on the periphery as the Soviet Union exploits targets of opportunity. And these situations will carry the implications of major confrontation. I believe that we must be armed with regional military capabilities which could be employed as deterrent forces to prevent the escalation of Third World dynamics into major conflict. And this can best be accomplished by a clear demonstration that the Western world's vital interests are at stake. There is no substitute for in-place ready forces. An allied military presence must be viewed in a global context. This does not mean that I am belittling the Central European region. But our essential role in Europe is political and psychological, which gives the Western allies a measure of confidence and enhances their ability to work together as we attempt to deal with the peripheral crises that are bound to come.

Q—You are concerned with the danger of "peripheral erosions, some of which may not be calculated Soviet objectives at the outset but which emerge as targets of opportunity." Is the Horn of Africa such an erosion? A—The Horn of Africa is indicative of the contradictions that can emerge from Third World dynamics—two nations equipped by the Soviets going for each other's jugular. I am not espousing an interventionist doctrine but rather a policy that seeks a concerted Western assessment and that, wherever policies are decided, actually evolves from considered decisions—not a fait accompli by default.

Q—Somalia has kicked out all Soviet military advisers and closed down these two Soviet bases that straddled the Western world's oil routes for the last few years. A Soviet airlift of arms to Ethiopia is now under way and a major Ethiopian-Soviet-Cuban counteroffensive against Somalia is now being mounted. Isn't this Angola all over again, as the West once again, to quote the Shah of Iran, chies away from its responsibilities?

A—I believe that unbridled provision of arms by the Soviet Union throughout Africa today

is not consistent with the objectives that serve Western interests. It is certainly not consistent with Moscow's stated policy of improving East-West relations.

Q—The last NATO meeting confirmed the global nature of defense problems. Surely it has not taken almost three decades to state the obvious. So, more important, what should be done about it?

A—It's now a question of the Western nations dealing with the changing nature of the threat from Eurasian in character to global, which engages the whole nexus of Western vitality, political, economic and military. It's now up to the political authorities to deal with this problem. In Oslo last year, NATO foreign ministers recognized that NATO is increasingly affected by threats outside the alliance's boundaries. Whether or not the West develops the framework for dealing with these threats, it will be influenced by the problem's consequences, come what may. The West has to take a collective political decision. And I am encouraged that there is increasing reference to the problem in leadership circles.

Q—Gen. H.P. Zeiner-Gander-

sen, a Norwegian who is chairman of NATO's Military Committee, tried to alert the alliance's civilian chiefs about what has been happening to the military balance—the steady expansion of Soviet naval presence in distant areas, the continuing search to obtain access to naval and air facilities in Africa and the Middle East. NATO improvements, he said, are simply not keeping pace with Warsaw Pact air, surface and subsurface threats. The picture is not one of relative improvement for NATO, but the reverse. Why isn't anyone listening?

London Summit

A—The last NATO summit, in London, resulted in several encouraging developments. Firstly, a clear recognition that the growth in Soviet military power is indeed a matter of increasing concern. Secondly, a political consensus to broaden and deepen our remedial programs. We are now working on 140 short-term improvements—anti-tank missiles to be increased by one-third to 196,000, war stockpile levels and the improvement of in-place mobilizable forces. Beyond that, there was the initiation of 10 spe-

cial projects in vital areas designed to take care of our needs up to 1990 and designed hopefully, for the first time, to influence national planning in a way that will be more responsive to alliance needs. Also, a greater effort of standardization. Perhaps the most important of all was a follow-up decision to increase real spending by 3 per cent a year—allowing for inflation. The caveat, however, is that even if we took the rosy view and anticipated 100-per-cent success, those forces already provided for would not be enough to face the ongoing growth of Warsaw Pact power. If there are no negotiated settlements, the West will be faced with the inevitable requirement of compensatory increases in expenditure. I know we are up to the challenge and can meet it. It's a matter of political will.

Q—Gen. Johannes Steinhoff, the former chairman of NATO's Military Committee, says NATO's arsenal is a military museum of different guns, tanks and aircraft, that Western troops are not sufficiently trained, either individually or cooperatively, and that more than 50 per cent of our ground forces would have to travel considerable distances to reach forward defensive positions. Could a man who has seen it all from the inside be that wrong?

A—I would be the last to indulge in complacent reassurances. I am keenly aware of these deficiencies. They occupy most of my time and attention. However, I would be less than frank if I didn't suggest that we have made improvements in all these areas. But it's just a beginning.

Q—What do you answer to Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., when he wants to know whether West Europe is going to be responsible for its own defense or whether the United States intends to be involved permanently in Europe's defense?

A—That U.S. participation in Europe's defense represents the most cost-effective endeavor in terms of our security interests that we can devise. Without the contributions from our collective defense posture, the United States would be faced with a doubling of the current allocation of gross national product to defense. Also, bear in mind that the political consequences of the "Fortress America" concept would have tragic consequences on the changing strategic environment we have been discussing.

By David G. Pearson

However, the consensus among most syndication managers was that because of the extraordinary demand, the coupon of the Nor-

Currency developments will continue to play a major role on the level of overall activity and on prices, they maintained, adding that borrowing requirements for balance of payments financing are going to remain

An international consortium has floated a two-tranche offering of \$100 million each for the account of the European Investment Bank.

By Thomas E. Mullaney

The Carter administration has obviously been at work on the same type of questions as it prepares the 1979 fiscal budget and the annual State of the Union and Economy Messages. The business and financial world hopes that those deliberations and New Year's resolutions will be more sharply defined, and the policies more consistent, than those followed during the last year. And, by the same token, the nation is looking to Congress to make more effective and less "politically" as a leading economist put it recently, to some major problems in the months ahead.

New York Stock Market

From Wire Dispatches

Other leading indicators suffered much less damage than the Dow. The Value Line composite index, made up of 1,693 stocks, was down less than 1 per cent late in December from where it began the year. Some indexes actually gained ground. The American Stock Exchange market value index stood at a four-year high at Christmas, up about 15 per cent for the year. However, the market value of all the common stocks of the generally smaller companies listed on the Amerx, which was less than \$37 billion at the end of November, adds up to less than a single New York Stock Exchange issue—International

The year "marks another year of disappointment for common stock investors—the third time in the past five years that stock prices have declined," observed Mazowna Klsor, senior vice-president in charge of the trust investment department at Detroit Bank & Trust.

The private economic community has been assigning the No. 1 position to a plan for reducing the rate of inflation and feelings that the administration and the Congress have to put that issue on their agenda immediately. Next in line is a hope that the government will resist the temptation to apply major doses of general fiscal stimulus to the unemployment problem rather than homing in on it with specific educational and training programs.

Those should be Washington's
(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

PARIS, Jan. 2 (IHT).—Financial markets in France, Britain and the United States were closed today to mark the New Year's holiday. The markets will reopen tomorrow.

[illegible]

**HAPPY
NEW YEAR
1978**

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Table with 4 columns: Name, High, Low, Last, Chg. Includes various stock listings such as New York, American, and others.

Over-Counter Market

Table with 4 columns: Name, High, Low, Last, Chg. Includes various over-the-counter stock listings.

Bank Stock Quotations

Table with 4 columns: Name, High, Low, Last, Chg. Includes bank stock listings such as Bank of America, Citicorp, etc.

Treasury Bills

Table with 4 columns: Name, High, Low, Last, Chg. Includes Treasury bill listings.



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Chicago Options Table

Table with 4 columns: Option & price, Vol. Last, Vol. Last, Vol. Last. Includes various options data for Chicago.

Treasury Bills

Table with 4 columns: Name, High, Low, Last, Chg. Includes Treasury bill listings.

SEA CONTAINERS ATLANTIC LTD. \$1.4625 CUMULATIVE PREFERRED SHARES. Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. The First Boston Corporation. Goldman, Sachs & Co. Includes a list of various financial institutions and their services.

American Exchange Options

Table with 4 columns: Option & price, Vol. Last, Vol. Last, Vol. Last. Includes various options data for American Exchange.

Economic Scene

Continued from Page 9.

al resolutions at the start of a year. If adopted, and diligently and faithfully, it is believed, many of the "forebodings" in business economic circles about the ahead would be dissipated. As said that business and as partners of government pursuit of sound economic policy have equally pivotal to play to achieve greater in the economy, and the conditions that could a return of the boom-and-bust of the recent past.

Prices, Wages

y have the basic responsibility was said, for moderate price-and-wage actions, improving productivity to counteract inflation in the battle against inflation and to effort to enhance the competitiveness of U.S. goods on the world's markets. Such statesman would redress the U.S. trade substantially, bolster the

value of the dollar, blunt protectionist sentiment and assure the type of U.S. economic growth that the United States and the world need so crucially.

Enlightened self-interest for the long term is important for both business and labor, rather than concentration on short-term objectives, the leading economists emphasize. Moderation this year would have its payoff next year, which most economic analysts expect, will be a more critical one for inflationary and growth problems.

This year is relatively light for the negotiation of major labor contracts, but next year will start the next cycle of three-year contracts in leading industries. And the economy seems to have enough momentum, with few imbalances, to carry it fairly well through the year, with the help

Euromarket

(Continued from Page 9.)

The shorter-maturity tranche is expected to be issued with an indicative 8.5-percent coupon over 10 years, while the second will carry 8.75 per cent over 15 years. A purchasing fund operates for both tranches, giving average lives of 9.53 and 12.49 years respectively, the sources said.

Scheduled offerings include a \$40-million issue by Eurofin, due 1988 for an average life of 8.7 years at 8.5 per cent. Forwards Kraftwerk AB, which is a nuclear power plant operator majority owned by the national Swedish power administration, is seeking 100 million marks, due 1990, at 6 per cent with redemption by lots beginning in 1982.

Finland is seeking 150 million marks at 6 per cent, due 1985, and Autopista de Catalunya y Aragon 40 million marks at 7.35 per cent, due 1985.

Market Volume
Dec. 20 Dec. 23
Codel \$316.5 mil. \$662.5 mil.
Eurofin \$878.8 mil. \$1,440.3 mil.

of the tax stimulus the administration is planning to suggest to the Congress soon.

Meanwhile, the business world has also been advised to take a more adventurous posture with respect to capital spending projects to ready it for the expected bigger markets of the next decade and to prevent the U.S. industrial machine from falling behind foreign competition.

To facilitate those goals, economists and leading businessmen say, Congress would have to pave the way by quick enactment of an energy program, approval of a meaningful tax bill that encourages capital formation, and by being constantly mindful of the long-term implications, inflationary and otherwise, of every piece of legislation it passes.

Despite many handicaps of White House policies and congressional performance, last year turned out to be a surprisingly satisfactory one on many economic counts—a true vintage one, to be sure, but certainly close to it in several ways. Some big minutes popped up to detract from the impressive picture. Last year will have to go down in history as only "the pretty good" one, as Paul Samuelson, the Nobel economist, has labeled it.

Italy's Payments Show a Surplus

ROME, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Italy's balance of payments recorded a dramatic turnaround last year, Foreign Minister Rinaldo Ossola said today.

It ended the year with a balance-of-payments surplus of more than 1,500 trillion lire (\$1.7 billion), compared to a deficit of 2.3 trillion lire in 1976, he told an interviewer.

Mr. Ossola said Italy was helped by a 12 percent increase in foreign revenue, which was 800 billion lire more than expected.

Citroën Turnover Rises

PARIS, Jan. 2 (AP)—Automobiles Citroën expects the 1977 turnover to have risen 17.8 per cent to 13.9 billion francs, while one production estimated to have increased 7.9 per cent to 733,000 units, the company said.

For the Worst, It Could Have Been Worse

SPOKES, England, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Spokane United may be Britain's worst soccer team.

Other teams lost all 16 games, said manager Stephen Miller, but nobody could touch Spokes' goal average: It allowed 289 goals scored against it and scored exactly one itself.

Spokes lost one game, 43-0. "But for our goalkeeper, 14-year-old Jeffrey Nurse, we would have done a lot worse," Miller said. "He saved quite a few."

College Basketball

CHAMPIONSHIP

MINNESOTA 85, FLORIDA 74.

ALPHA FR. TULANE 62.

BIG EIGHT TOURNAMENT

MISSOURI 83, COLORADO 76.

MISSOURI 87, OKLAHOMA 74.

NEBRASKA 87, OKLAHOMA 68.

KANSAS 87, KANSAS STATE 82.

ALL-COLLEGE TOURNAMENT

TEXAS A & M 84, OKLAHOMA CITY 79.

AUSTIN PEAY 89, ORAL ROBERTS 72.

NEBRASKA 87, MIAMI (OHIO) 78.

SAN FRANCISCO 102, ARIZONA STATE 80.

PACIFIC CLASSIC

COLORADO STATE 88, OREGON STATE 44.

CONSOLE

WASHINGTON 81, ILLINOIS 68.

WASHINGTON 81, ILLINOIS 68.

LOBO INVITATIONAL

CHAMPIONSHIP

SYRACUSE 86, NEW MEXICO 81.

MISSISSIPPI STATE 79, VERMONT 50.

OLD DOMINION CLASSIC

CHAMPIONSHIP

MICHIGAN STATE 102, NEW HAMPSHIRE 63.

OLD DOMINION 88, SOUTH METHODIST 75.

RAINBOW CLASSIC

CHAMPIONSHIP

NORTH CAROLINA 87, STANFORD 61.

PROVIDENCE 83, TEXAS TECH 81.

RHODE ISLAND 64, LAFAYETTE 68.

BRIGHAM 78, CALIFORNIA 63.

SUGAR BOWL TOURNAMENT

CHAMPIONSHIP

VIRGINIA 85, SAN CALISTO 83.

CONSOLATION

TEMPLE 74, AUBURN 72.

There's No Place Like Home For Trail Blazers, 18-0 There

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP).—The Portland Trail Blazers keep on winning and taking aim at National Basketball Association records.

The defending NBA champions raised their homecourt record to 18-0 and their overall mark to 28-5 with a 107-102 victory over the Kansas City Kings last night behind a balanced attack led by Bill Walton's 25 points. Maurice Lucas added 19 points and Lionel Hollins 17.

Portland has won 28 consecutive regular season games at home, Memorial Coliseum. Add 10 homecourt playoff victories in their march to the NBA crown last spring and their streak stands at 38.

Among the league records with in the Blazers' reach are most consecutive homecourt victories in the regular season—38—set by Philadelphia from January 14, 1966, to January 20, 1967; best regular-season homecourt record, 57-4 by Los Angeles last season, and best overall regular-season mark, 63-13 by Los Angeles in 1971-72.

The NBA norm for homecourt victories is about 70 per cent, but coach Jack Ramsay has no magic formula for the Blazers' success.

"Mostly it's the fact that we have fine players who play at

their best at home," he said. "A good team is going to win a lot at home. And the crowd obviously gives us a great lift."

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Philadelphia 20 15 37 3

New York 20 15 37 3

Buffalo 20 15 37 3

Boston 20 15 37 3

New Jersey 20 15 37 3

Central Division

Washington 20 15 37 3

Sag. Am. 20 15 37 3

Cleveland 20 15 37 3

Atlanta 20 15 37 3

New Orleans 20 15 37 3

Western Conference

Portland 20 15 37 3

Sag. Am. 20 15 37 3

Detroit 20 15 37 3

Los Angeles 20 15 37 3

Golden State 20 15 37 3

Pacific Division

Portland 20 15 37 3

Sag. Am. 20 15 37 3

Detroit 20 15 37 3

Los Angeles 20 15 37 3

Golden State 20 15 37 3

Pacific Division

Portland 20 15 37 3

Sag. Am. 20 15 37 3

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Los Angeles 20 15 37 3

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Detroit 20 15 37 3

Los Angeles 20 15 37 3

Golden State 20 15 37 3

Pacific Division

Portland 20 15 37 3

Sag. Am. 20 15 37 3

Detroit 20 15 37 3

Los Angeles 20 15 37 3

Golden State 20 15 37 3

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Pacific Division

Philadelphia 20 15 37 3

New York 20 15 37 3

Buffalo 20 15 37 3

Boston 20 15 37 3

New Jersey 20 15 37 3

Central Division

Washington 20 15 37 3

Sag. Am. 20 15 37 3

Cleveland 20 15 37 3

Atlanta 20 15 37 3

New Orleans 20 15 37 3

Western Conference

Portland 20 15 37 3

Sag. Am. 20 15 37 3

Detroit 20 15 37 3

Los Angeles 20 15 37 3

Golden State 20 15 37 3

Pacific Division

Portland 20 15 37 3

Sag. Am. 20 15 37 3

Detroit 20 15 37 3

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Pacific Division

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Los Angeles 20 15 37 3

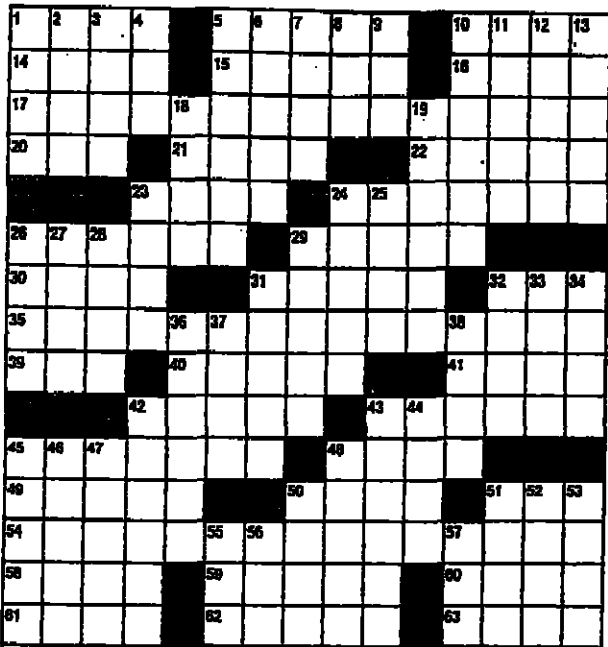
Golden State 20 15 37 3

Pacific Division

Portland 20 15 37 3

Sag. Am. 20 15 37 3

CROSSWORD—By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Bach work
 - 5 Drugstore
 - 10 Rocketeer's agency
 - 14 Andean sun worshiper
 - 15 What glaziers take with their work
 - 16 Their bite means "Good night"
 - 17 Old Glory
 - 20 Number of Saturn's satellites
 - 21 Hope's partner
 - 22 Red-letter day
 - 23 Chinese money of account
 - 24 Takes the high road
 - 26 Canaries' kin
 - 29 Hake
 - 30 Dismounted
 - 31 Half note
 - 32 Hawaiian timber tree
 - 33 Tricolor and Old Glory
 - 39 Dir. from Bern to Basel
 - 40 Not so nasty
 - 41 Dueling sword
 - 42 — Alaska
 - 43 Country gallants
 - 45 Periods of immaturity
 - 46 Word with barber or window
 - 49 Make amends
 - 50 General Bradley
 - 51 Audit maker
 - 54 Old Glory
 - 58 Kiss and —
 - 59 Inscribed
 - 60 Measure of speed
 - 61 Gaelic
 - 62 — and penates
 - 63 Lyric poems
 - 25 Thin slice of wood
 - 26 Mentally normal
 - 27 Ardor
 - 28 Religious ceremony
 - 29 Scourge
 - 30 Indesposed
 - 31 Heavy spiked staffs
 - 32 Hat DeGaulle wore
 - 33 Soothsayer's need
 - 34 "Death" in a Greg opus
 - 35 Wild ass
 - 37 Statue in the Louvre
 - 38 Salsate
 - 39 Ornamental bracelet
 - 40 Fiddle rocks
 - 41 — of-mouth
 - 42 Basket weave
 - 46 Not the same
 - 47 Carols
 - 48 What David did to Goliath
 - 49 Perfume
 - 50 Dressed
 - 51 Crown of the head
 - 53 "Now he belongs to the —"
 - 55 Shoemaker's tool
 - 56 Extinct "Blue Eagle"
 - 57 Back

WEATHER

ALABAMA	4	Cloudy	60-70
ALASKA	1	Overcast	30-40
ARIZONA	2	Clear	50-60
ARKANSAS	3	Clear	50-60
CALIFORNIA	4	Clear	50-60
COLORADO	5	Clear	50-60
CONNECTICUT	6	Clear	50-60
DELAWARE	7	Clear	50-60
FLORIDA	8	Clear	50-60
GEORGIA	9	Clear	50-60
ILLINOIS	10	Clear	50-60
INDIANA	11	Clear	50-60
IOWA	12	Clear	50-60
KANSAS	13	Clear	50-60
KENTUCKY	14	Clear	50-60
Louisiana	15	Clear	50-60
MAINE	16	Clear	50-60
MARYLAND	17	Clear	50-60
MASSACHUSETTS	18	Clear	50-60
MICHIGAN	19	Clear	50-60
MINNESOTA	20	Clear	50-60
MISSISSIPPI	21	Clear	50-60
MISSOURI	22	Clear	50-60
MONTANA	23	Clear	50-60
NEBRASKA	24	Clear	50-60
NEVADA	25	Clear	50-60
NEW HAMPSHIRE	26	Clear	50-60
NEW JERSEY	27	Clear	50-60
NEW YORK	28	Clear	50-60
NORTH CAROLINA	29	Clear	50-60
NORTH DAKOTA	30	Clear	50-60
OHIO	31	Clear	50-60
OKLAHOMA	32	Clear	50-60
OREGON	33	Clear	50-60
PENNSYLVANIA	34	Clear	50-60
RHODE ISLAND	35	Clear	50-60
SOUTH CAROLINA	36	Clear	50-60
SOUTH DAKOTA	37	Clear	50-60
TENNESSEE	38	Clear	50-60
TEXAS	39	Clear	50-60
UTAH	40	Clear	50-60
Vermont	41	Clear	50-60
VIRGINIA	42	Clear	50-60
WASHINGTON	43	Clear	50-60
WEST VIRGINIA	44	Clear	50-60
WISCONSIN	45	Clear	50-60
WYOMING	46	Clear	50-60

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotations are based on the net asset value (NAV) of the fund.	
Other Funds	
(1) American Fund	\$29.70
(2) American Fund	\$29.70
(3) American Fund	\$29.70
(4) American Fund	\$29.70
(5) American Fund	\$29.70
(6) American Fund	\$29.70
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(61) American Fund	\$29.70
(62) American Fund	\$29.70
(63) American Fund	\$29.70

PEANUTS

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF MY FORWARD LOOPS, COACH?

GROWL, SNARL, SNAP, GROWL, BARK, WOOF!

ARE ALL SKATING COACHES AS CRABBY AS YOU?

GROWL, SNARL, SNAP, GROWL, BARK, WOOF!

badger

a crafty creature that feeds on witnesses.

WILEY'S DICTIONARY

DARN BUGS!

WHAT DO YOU EXPECT? THIS IS NATURE! YOU'RE ON BIVOUAC!

WHAT DO YOU THINK THIS IS... A HOTEL?

HAVE ME CALLED AT 7:30, AND LEAVE THIS BREAKFAST ORDER WITH ROOM SERVICE.

WHAT KIN OF AN OUTFIT IS THIS?

THESE ARE MY SHOCK TROOPS.

HOW MANY TREATMENTS DO THEY HAVE LEFT?

CALLING A CAB TO THE AIRPORT, CHARLOTTE! STOP AT THE HEALTH CENTER!

I WON'T BE BUT A FEW MINUTES!

OKAY, LADY!

HELLO, CHARLOTTE! ANYTHING WRONG?

NO, BILLY! I JUST CAME BY TO PICK UP SOMETHING FROM DR. TWEED'S OFFICE.

THAT'S THE LAST INJECTION YOU'LL NEED EXCEPT FOR THE MAINTENANCE INJECTIONS EVERY THREE MONTHS, ELLEN! DON'T FORGET, I'M TAKING YOU TO DINNER TOMORROW NIGHT!

MAY I HELP YOU, SIR?

I'M DR. MORGAN. TO SEE MISS ELLEN GLENN, IS SHE IN?

DO YOU KNOW HER APARTMENT, DOCTOR? IF YOU DO, GO RIGHT ON UP!

THANK YOU!

CHOW UP! PUSH THE SUITCASE UP AND I'LL PULL THE REST OF THE WAY.

ONE SUITCASE COMING UP MOLE. CLAIM YOUR BAGGAGE!

BUT YOU WON'T GET AWAY WITH THIS, MY FRIEND.

GOODNESS, YOU COULD RUIN YOUR WARDROBE KEEPING IT DOWN THERE.

DON'T WORRY! I'LL SOON BE BUYING A NEW ONE.

THE MOLE DIRECTS NEW-FOUND HELPERS.

OHAY, LET'S GET OUT OF HERE.

WAIT FOR MR. KIRBY!

WANT ME TO CARRY THAT SUITCASE ACROSS FOR YOU, MOLE?

NO, NO, I'LL HANDLE IT.

YOU JUST HANG ON TO THE ROPE, OLD BUDDY!

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ANIF

RAWLD

SEWBOT

JERIGG

WHY ONE IS NOT APT TO BE BORED IN THE COMPANY OF NUDISTS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: THEY'RE NOT

Saturday's Jumble: RAVEN ERUPT PUNDT SAILOR

Answer: They didn't quite win the hill climb—THE RUNNERS' UP

DENNIS THE MENACE

YEAH, I HEAR HER... BUT THAT'S NOT HER. HOT CHOCOLATE AND COOKIE VOICE.

BOOKS

PART OF MY LIFE
The Memoirs of a Philosopher
By A. J. Ayer. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. Illustrated. 318 pp. \$14.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

EVERYBODY who is anybody calls him Freddie. C.S. Lewis, on the other hand, described him to Gilbert Ryle as "a cross between a rodent and a firefly." Of the French existentialists—who attached a tragic significance to the fact that it was impossible to be absolutely sure of the truth of empirical statements—he once observed: "It is perverse to see tragedy in what could not conceivably be otherwise." Of himself he says: "If I could be thought to have played Horatio to (Bertrand) Russell's Hamlet, I should consider it glory enough."

In his 16th book, A.J. Ayer—English philosopher, Wykeham Professor of Logic at Oxford University, author of "Language, Truth and Logic," "Positive Pragmatism"—looks at the first 36 years of his life with equanimity. He has at least another 30 years to write about in a sequel. He tries to be modest, knowing that we won't and can't take such modesty seriously.

"Part of My Life" is charming, elegant, anecdotal and toothy. The teeth are fangs. Sir Alfred uses them sometimes to kiss and sometimes to bite the neck of. Of his difficulties with Wittgenstein, his theories on language and usage, his eventual disenchantment with the Vienna Circle and his immaturity against Kant, Hegel and the "preposterous" Heidegger, we learn very little in this memoir. We don't even get an adequate definition of the principle of verifiability. We do, however, learn a lot about Eton, Oxford, the Welsh Guards during World War II, and friendship. For someone so cordial, Sir Alfred has made many friends, from Isaiah Berlin to Felix Frankfurter to Albert Camus to E.E. Cummings to George Orwell. He suggests, in fact, an odd but perhaps decisive qualification for friendship: approval, or, for instance, "even another of those whose liking for me made me think better of myself."

We also learn lots about his influential Swiss grandfather, his first marriage, his first flirtation with Labor party politics, his dandy period, his love life, his inability to drive a car or a tank, his "thinks toward" Walter Pater, T.S. Eliot, André Malraux and Lauren Bacall (whom he dated), not to mention cricket and Maurice Merleau-Ponty.

In other words, "Part of My Life" is not an introduction to the philosophy of England's pre-eminent, anecdotal, and, since the death of Bertrand Russell, when it touches at all on philosophical questions, it does so lightly and in shorthand, as if we knew already where the bodies of thought were buried. Or it asks ironically "whether curing of the intellectual cramps was all that the philosopher was fitted to achieve." Or it is merely clever: "One of Descartes' least happy legacies to France has been the belief that empirical questions can be decided a priori, and one of those a priori judgments is that among foreign philosophers only the Germans need be taken seriously."

For analysis—Sir Alfred's specialty—we must look elsewhere. Still, "Part of My Life" is so well written, its anecdotes so dominantly polished, as to make criticism seem churlish. Is it possible to care any more about a Teddy Wiesner, even though he was a leader of the Frankfurt School, after we learn that upon his return to Germany "He eventually fell a victim to student

unrest, suffering a heart attack when some of his female pupils uncovered their breasts and danced around in mockery of him?"

Well, yes, it is possible, especially since Sir Alfred applies the same unemphatic anecdotal style to grave occasions in his own life. He reports, for instance, of the beginning of the deterioration of his marriage with Renee "At the end of a winter term, was sharing a taxi on the way to Oxford station with a whom I knew only slightly when it suddenly became clear that we wanted one another. I immediately told the driver to turn back, took the girl to my room and made love to her."

Thereafter, this girl disappears from the narrative. Missing a well-known anecdote on the eccentricity of temperamental the trauma of desire. How English, and English-philosophical at least since Shakespeare and John Locke invented the latitudinarian "gentleman," wish away any more revolutionary any messianism. The self-seeker and philosophical analysis. A shame is substituted for a strew of human mystery, an wit for passion.

I am guilty of what to Fred is a sin—metaphysical thinking. And I have always agreed with him about the posturing of French existentialists and the gloomy mystifications of the Germans. However, haven't English since Locke expressed with a prose so civil and an a quietude so blasé and a dutifulness so tidy that songs are strange and the gut rots and—when a kismet before the fact of evil—our good manners are manacles. Freddie admits to only seven moments of ecstasy, and seems never to have wept, and I am sorry for him because, in the face of such evidence on himself he sounds smug.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Best Sellers

This Week	Last Week	Week on List
1 The Glimmerman, by J.R.R. Tolkien	1	15
2 The Thorn Birds, by Colleen McCullough	2	23
3 The Honourable Schoolboy, by John Le Carré	3	15
4 The Day After Tomorrow, by J.G. Ballard	4	15
5 The Book of David, by John Fowles	5	11
6 The Book of David, by John Fowles	6	11
7 The Book of David, by John Fowles	7	11
8 The Book of David, by John Fowles	8	11
9 The Book of David, by John Fowles	9	11
10 The Book of David, by John Fowles	10	11
11 The Book of David, by John Fowles	11	11
12 The Book of David, by John Fowles	12	11
13 The Book of David, by John Fowles	13	11
14 The Book of David, by John Fowles	14	11
15 The Book of David, by John Fowles	15	11

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Most experts routinely misplay the following common suit combination:

NORTH
Q A 10 4
SOUTH
Q K 9 5 3

They play the ace and king, hoping that an honor will fall or that the suit will divide evenly. That would certainly be correct if there was evidence from the bidding or opening lead that the suit would split not worse than 4-3. But lacking such evidence, it is better, by about 5 per cent, to lead to the ten and play the ace and king later in the hand order.

This, however, is theory. In practice other considerations, usually intrude. On the diagramed deal from the recent final of the New Jersey knockout team championship, South had a very difficult problem: Should he play the heart suit immediately or postpone it until the end-game? South won the opening diamond lead with the king, led to the spade king, and played the king, ace and another heart. If an honor had appeared in two rounds, he would have drawn the remaining trumps. He would have

been safe if East had begun with Q J x x, by cutting the fourth round in the dummy, or if his suit had divided evenly. Unluckily, he ran into the first two heart split that could put him in jeopardy. West won the third round and played his remaining winner. South runs high in dummy and then had to guess whether to choose in truth on the third round. He did guess, and East scored the spade jack to defeat the slam.

NORTH
AKQ5
QAK4
AQ6
AK789

EAST
KJ43
Q87
K9876
AKQJ2

SOUTH (O)
KJ9842
QAK3
KQ5
AK789

Neither side was vulnerable. The deal was:

Deal: West North East South
1♣ Pass 1♥ Pass
2♥ Pass 2♠ Pass
3♥ Pass 3♠ Pass
4♥ Pass 4♠ Pass
5♥ Pass 5♠ Pass
6♥ Pass 6♠ Pass
7♥ Pass 7♠ Pass
West led the diamond queen.

In NFL Championships

Broncos Edge the Raiders, 20-17; Cowboys Easily Go to Super Bowl

Stabler's Passes Decide Contest

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (UPI)—The Denver Broncos made it to the Super Bowl yesterday as they defeated the Oakland Raiders, 20-17, for the American Football League championship.

During the Jan. 15 game at Dallas required a little Rob Lyle, a Bronco running back, fumbled 2 yards short of Oakland goal line in the period and Mike McCoy used the ball for the Raiders. Officials, however, ruled that they had stopped before Lyle hit the ball and, therefore, the Broncos retained possession.

In the next play, Jon Keyser scored and Denver had a lead. Lyle admitted later the Broncos had been lucky he called.

Late Scoring Dash

If the Broncos played an injury game with only one over, an intercepted pass, and off the expected Oakland in the final quarter, when Raiders scored twice. "We came up three points," said John Madden, the head coach. "The game is a series of good things, average and bad things, and both sides had some of each."

Oakland lost two fumbles and a pass intercepted. Two of mistakes deep in its territory were crucial and set up two over touchdowns.

In the first turnover, Clarence H. fumbled for Oakland at 17, a mistake that led to Stabler's touchdown, which Denver's second of three.

After Bob Swenson, a Bronco backer, intercepted a pass by Stabler in the fourth period, returned the ball to the line of scrimmage. Two plays later, Mike McCoy passed seven yards to Haven Moses for what turned out to be the winning touchdown.

Four Days in Hospital

Morton, the 34-year-old quarterback, almost missed the game. He had spent four days in a hospital nursing an injured leg. Red Miller, the Denver coach, is not sure that his quarterback could play. The Broncos at quiet about Morton's condition, listing him as a questionable performer.

There was nothing questionable about Morton's performance as he completed 10 of 20 pass attempts leading two touchdowns to set, the wide receiver, Morton, was dismissed by the Broncos after last season for fourth-round draft choice and then quarterback, Steve Ramey, expected to be going to Super Bowl. "I'm so pleased," said, "It's the greatest thing I have ever happened to me."

Morton's first touchdown pass, the first period, was the big of the game, a 74-yard pass to Moses caught the perfectly in the end zone.

Thomas, and sprinted down the sideline to the end zone.

Tatum Gives Up
One of the Raiders, notably Tatum, the safety, thought as had stepped out of bounds gave up the chase. That was of the bad things that Madden.

"We felt we could pull it off," Morton of the play. "It was a good pattern and Haven ran perfectly. Haven played a heck game."

Although they were ahead by at halftime, the Broncos did feel safe. "Safe?" said Morton. "Not with Stabler out there."

The second half Stabler completed 8 of 10 passes for 128 yards two touchdowns, both to Denver, the tight end.

We had a lot of yards but not many opportunities," said Stabler. "They're a good defense. That was an under-achievement."

Stabler lost one of his key receivers, Fred Biletnikoff, in the second period, when he left the field with a shoulder separation.

He of coach Miller's favorite line has been "The fourth quarter belongs to us" because a season Denver outscored the Oakland in the final period, 27-14.

Yesterday the Raiders outscored the Broncos, 14-6, but it did not make any difference. Behind by 20-10, the Raiders at 74 yards in eight plays for their final score as Stabler counted three straight passes for yards. The touchdown pass to Stabler came with 3 minutes 11 seconds to play, which was plenty time for the Raiders to tie the game and send the game into overtime.

But the Oakland offense never got its hands on the ball again. Denver ran for two first downs and used up all the remaining time. The game ended with Morton lying on the ground, the ball in his arms. Then the stadium fans, 74,982 of them, began their celebrating.



BACK TO PASS—Jethro Pugh of the Dallas Cowboys leaps high to block a pass by Bob Lee of the Minnesota Vikings.

Staubach and Defense Crush the Vikings, 23-6

From Wire Dispatches

DALLAS, Jan. 2.—The Dallas Cowboys earned another trip to the Super Bowl yesterday with a display of defense, special-team play and just enough offense to beat the Minnesota Vikings, 23-6, for the championship of the National Football Conference.

A 32-yard touchdown pass from Roger Staubach to Golden Richards of the Cowboys' second play from scrimmage, and touchdowns of 5 yards by Robert Newhouse and 11 yards by Tony Dorsett advanced the Cowboys into a Jan. 15 confrontation with the Denver Broncos in New Orleans.

For the second week in a row, the Cowboys bottled up the opposition's main weapon. Last week, it was Walter Payton, yesterday it was Chuck Foreman, who gained only 59 yards on 21 carries.

The strategy earned Dallas a fourth trip to the Super Bowl, trying a record held by the Vikings.

Early Break
The Cowboys, who had never beaten the Vikings in Texas Stadium, fashioned their victory with an aggressive defense that forced five fumbles and recovered three, a fake fourth-down punt by Danny White and some successful second-guessing by Staubach.

The architects of the Dallas defense that limited the Vikings to a pair of field goals by Fred Cox were Ed (Too Tall) Jones and Harvey Martin, the giant defensive ends.

Four years ago, Pat Tommy, then a Cowboy player, nicknamed the pair "Thunder and Lightning" after Dallas shut out Atlanta, 24-0, in the opening game of the season. The nickname lasted a week; the Cowboys lost their next four games.

Yesterday, in 29-degree weather, Martin recovered Robert Miller's fumble on the Vikings' third offensive play. Two plays later Staubach faked an inside handoff to Dorsett and a screen left to Drew Pearson and connected deep down the left side with Richards on a 32-yard touchdown pass.

The Cowboy week, hoping that Bobby Bryant, the Vikings' split-end right cornerback, would play the fake. He did, freeing Richards deep, although the pass was slightly underthrown.

"We knew if we could get him up, [free safety] Paul Krauss would have a long run to cover Golden," the Cowboys' coach, Tom Landry, said.

11-Point Underdogs
The touchdown, only one minute 38 seconds into the game, put the 11-point underdog Vikings in an early hole. Although the Cowboys did not score their insurance touchdown until the final four minutes on an 11-yard sweep by Dorsett off a shotgun formation handoff from Staubach, the Dallas defense controlled the tempo.

The 6-foot-8-inch Jones overpowered Ron Yary, the Vikings' perennial all-pro right offensive tackle, with outside quickness that caused two fumbles and hurried Bob Lee, the Minnesota quarterback, into errant passes.

The play that may have sealed the Vikings' fate was not even in the Dallas game plan. It came

on fourth-and-6 from the Minnesota 44-yard line early in the second quarter when White decided to run instead of kicking.

"I was looking for the same thing on the preceding punt," White said. "But I wasn't allowed it down, so I went ahead and punted. The second one just opened up. I wasn't sure I could make it when I first started to run, because someone was coming toward me, but he never got there."

The 15-yard gain was the Cowboys' longest run from scrimmage. Five plays later, helped by a defensive holding infraction, Dallas scored on Newhouse's 5-yard run. Dallas led 16-6 at the half.

The Cowboys' final touchdown resulted from aggressive tackling by two members of the defense, Thomas Henderson and Randy Hughes, who forced Minnesota into fumbling a punt that Jay Skelton recovered at the Minnesota 35.

Dallas reached third-and-6 at the Viking 11 when Landry called a draw play. Staubach, however, spotted Minnesota sending in five defensive backs and called a timesnap.

He went to the sideline for a discussion with Landry and Jim Myers, the assistant head coach. Myers suggested the inside hand-off to Dorsett.

"They were looking on the outside for the receivers," Landry said, referring to the Vikings' anticipation of a pass off the shotgun. "They couldn't see the run."

A Disputed Call Helps Denver

From Wire Dispatches

DENVER, Jan. 2.—Coach John Madden of the Oakland Raiders didn't want to dwell on the disputed non-fumble call that gave Denver its second touchdown yesterday and command of the game.

"Anything I say is going to sound too much like sour grapes," he said again and again as one locker room questioner after another brought him back to the subject. "Sure, I felt we should have had the ball. But a game isn't any one thing like that. We wound up a little short, give Denver credit. It's a 60-minute proposition. It doesn't boil down to one play or one person."

Just then the television set in the clubhouse started showing a replay: Third quarter, Denver leading, 7-3, first and goal on the Raider 2-yard line; Rob Lyle hits the line, is met head on, the ball pops out, Oakland's Mike McCoy grabs it at the bottom of the pile. But the officials rule no fumble. Denver keeps possession, and takes a 14-3 lead on the next play.

Madden watched, made a gesture of frustration. "Why should I say anything?" he declared. "Twenty million people saw it for themselves on television." It was the second controversial non-fumble ruling in three weeks.

The same replay, at the time of the play, forced National Football League officials into offering an explanation while the game was still on. Commissioner Pete Rozelle was sitting in the press box, next to Nick Skoric, assistant supervisor of officials, who was in telephone communication with the field. It wasn't clear at first exactly what the ruling might be.

Within minutes, the duplicators spewed out a formal statement, that read in part: "On the play immediately before Denver's second touchdown on which Denver's Rob Lyle was stopped for no gain on first and one at the Oakland 2, head linebacker Ed Marion ruled that Lyle's progress was stopped, blew his whistle, and said Lyle lost possession of the ball as he was being knocked backward."

At Davis, architect and operating owner of the Raiders, was also in the press box, a few feet away.

When the play occurred, he cried out, "What's going on? How come they've got the ball back?"

But when he saw the explanation, he was still madder.

"That's a lie, not an explanation," he said. "On a play like that it's impossible for the head linebacker to do anything. He can't call it, it's happening right in the middle of the field, where the referee and umpire are. That's just something they're making up to have them say later."

The Raider players were more outspoken.

Said safety Jack Tatum: "Tell the . . . commissioner to start firing his . . . referees. They're the ones messing up." Three weeks ago, an official blew a quick whistle at Baltimore's Bert Jones fumbled inside the New England five-yard line. Television replays showed his forward progress had not been stopped. A touchdown a few seconds later won for Baltimore and put Miami out of the playoffs.

Said safety Neal Coble: "What a . . . way to lose a championship. The . . . referees are scared."



CONTROVERSIAL PLAY—Jack Tatum of the Oakland Raiders (left) stops runner Rob Lyle of Denver Broncos.

In Australian Final

Gerulaitis Overcomes Cramps to Beat Lloyd

From Wire Dispatches

MELBOURNE, Jan. 2.—Vitas Gerulaitis, overcoming painful cramps and a strong fight by John Lloyd, won the Australian Open tennis championships Saturday, 6-3, 7-6, 5-7, 3-6, 6-2.

In the women's final, Evonne Cawley defeated Helen Cawley, who is no relation, yesterday, 6-3, 6-0.

Playing Saturday in humid weather with the temperature reaching almost 100 degrees, Gerulaitis suffered cramps in his left leg during a break following the third set. The cramps spread to his back, shoulders and groin, causing Gerulaitis to lose 13 straight points.

First Major Tournament

Gerulaitis, a New Yorker, said after the match it was a minor miracle that enabled him to capture the title, the first leg of the grand slam of the world's major tournaments—the Australian, French, Wimbledon and U.S. titles.

"If I had fallen over in those last two sets I could not have got back on my feet again," Gerulaitis said.

"I almost walked off the court at the end of the fourth set, but hell, this was a grand-slam tournament."

Lyle Is Arrested In Fatal Shooting

LAKEWOOD, Colo., Jan. 2 (UPI)—The attorney representing the No. 3 heavyweight boxing contender, Ron Lyle, says he hopes to have him out of jail tomorrow unless prosecutors decide to file first-degree murder charges in the shooting death of Lyle's former trainer.

Lyle was arrested New Year's Eve at his home in the shooting death of Vernon Clark, 39, who was discharged as the boxer's trainer following his 1977 bout with Joe Bugner.

Lyle, 38, learned to box at the Colorado State Penitentiary while serving a term for manslaughter in the shooting death of a man in a gang fight. Sentenced to 15-to-25 years at the age of 17, he was paroled after serving 7 1/2 years.

Lyle last fought Stan Ward on Sept. 14 in Las Vegas and won. Lyle lost to heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali in 1976.

ment and I was not going to give in easily.

"The muscles in the back of my legs started cramping after getting cold during the break and then my shoulder, back and groin cramped up as well."

Up at the Net

Lloyd, a Briton, said later the turning point for him came in the second set when he had a set point against Gerulaitis's serve but missed a backhand return, which Gerulaitis put away for a winner.

"I did not see Vitas come into the net, and hit a deep volley which was too easy for him to smash away," Lloyd said.

To reach the women's finals, an all-Australian match, Evonne Cawley beat Kerry Reid, 6-1, 6-3, and Helen Cawley beat Sue Barker, 7-5, 6-4.

The finalists created a precedent here by being referred to throughout the final as Evonne and Helen. Evonne is married to Roger Cawley and Helen is married to Richard Cawley—both husbands are Londoners.

The victory was Evonne Cawley's 20th straight on the Australian circuit this summer as she continues a comeback after the birth of her first child, a daughter.

Delayed by Illness

The start of the final was delayed an hour when Helen Cawley reported she was suffering from a virus. Her illness was accepted by Evonne Cawley, who agreed to wait until her opponent was ready to play.

Several times, as Helen Cawley attacked the net trying to force her opponent into errors, Evonne Cawley whipped spectacular backhand volleys down the line or cross court. From the net, she won points with drop volleys and smashes.

In the men's doubles final, Alan Stone and Ray Ruffels defeated John Alexander and Phil Dent, 7-5, 7-6.

Boxer Still Comatose

PARIS, Jan. 2 (AP)—Boxer Jorg Elpel, 20, remained in a coma today, two weeks after he was knocked out by Alan Mariani in their 15-round bout for the European welterweight championship.

The Football Bowls

USC Romps, 47-28, Over Texas A & M

HOUSTON, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Quarterback Rob Hertel threw four touchdown passes and Dwight Ford ran 84 yards from scrimmage for a touchdown to help the University of Southern California beat Texas A and M, 47-28, in the Bluebonnet Bowl here Saturday night.

Two USC tailbacks, Charles White and Ford, and two Aggies, Mike Mosley and George Woodard, each rushed for more than 100 yards in an offensive display highlighted by Hertel's throwing and the game-breaking touchdown run by Ford.

The senior quarterback com-

pleted 11 of 15 passes for 246 yards, including scoring passes of 29 and 40 yards to Calvin Sweeney, 25 yards to White and 14 yards to Randy Stumrinn.

USC, which finished its season with an 8-4 record, needed the offensive onslaught after Texas A and M scored two touchdowns in the game's first nine minutes, one on Woodard's 3-yard rush and another on Mosley's 44-yard sprint.

Trailing, 14-0, the Trojans scored 34 points on eight of nine consecutive possessions—a streak interrupted in the middle of the fourth quarter. Five fumbles stopped Aggie drives.

Stanford Defeats LSU

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Quarterback Guy Benjamin passed for a record 269 yards, including two touchdowns, to James Loftin and one to Darrin Nelson, in leading Stanford to a 24-14 Sun Bowl victory over Louisiana State on Saturday.

Benjamin, the nation's leading passer, teamed up with Loftin on touchdown passes of 49 and 2 yards and hit Nelson with a 35-yarder late in the game. Freshman Ken Naber added a 39-yard field goal.

The passing show offset a brilliant effort by an LSU junior tailback, Charles Alexander, who ran for a Sun Bowl record of 197 yards on a record of 31 carries.

The LSU Tigers, three-point favorites, took a 14-10 halftime lead on a 1-yard pass from Steve Ensminger to Mike Quintela and a 7-yard run by Alexander.

But Stanford's defense, which gave up more than 4,000 yards during the season, came up with three turnovers in the second half to stop LSU scoring threats.

Pitt Humbles Clemson

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 2 (UPI)—After a record passing spree by quarterback Mark Cavanaugh and three touchdowns catches by fullback Elliott Walker, Clemson's respected defense to a shambles Friday night, leading Pittsburgh to a 34-3 rout in the 33rd Gator Bowl, the Pitt band played "The Way We Were."

That seemed a particularly appropriate way for the Panthers to begin their New Year's celebrations, for their performance rekindled memories of the way they were last Jan. 1—No. 1 in the nation. This year Pitt was ranked 10th.

Cavanaugh, arguably the best college quarterback in the country, completed 23 of 36 passes for

387 yards and four touchdowns. Three went to Walker, who used to block for Tom Dorsett, and one to split end Gordon Jones. Cavanaugh's aerial production broke the previous Pitt single-game record of 345 yards, set by Bob Bestwick in 1951, and the Gator Bowl record of 362 yards, set by Florida State's Kim Hammond in 1967.

Cavanaugh, a 6-2, 210-pound senior, was voted the game's outstanding player.

Walker, who rushed for 973 yards during the regular season, also became only the second Pitt back to gain more than 1,000 yards in a season. He carried 15 times for 53 yards to take his place in the Panther record books behind Dorsett, last year's Heisman Trophy winner.

North Carolina State on Top

ATLANTA, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Quarterback Johnny Evans riddled the Iowa State secondary for two touchdowns and ran 32 yards for a score Saturday to lead North Carolina State to a 34-14 upset victory in the Peach Bowl.

The Wolfpack jumped to a 21-0 halftime lead behind a sparring offensive performance by Evans and a junior running back, Ted Brown, and then fought off the Cyclones after intermission.

West Captures Shrine Game

STANFORD, Calif., Jan. 2 (UPI)—California's Jim Brech kicked three field goals and Carlos Penneywell of Grambling caught two scoring passes Saturday to lead the West to a 23-3 victory over the East in the 53rd Shrine Game.

Brech booted field goals of 41, 44 and 33 yards while Penneywell

scored on a 4-yard pass from teammate Doug Williams and a 21-yard pass from Jeff Tisdell of Nevada-Reno.

Williams, a highly regarded quarterback from Grambling, completed 16 of 33 passes for 188 yards and was named the game's outstanding offensive player. Linebacker Gary Spani of Kansas State won defensive honors.

And the Blue Beats the Gray

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 2 (UPI)—Pete Woods of Missouri passed five yards to Keith Calvin of Indiana for a touchdown and set up a 6-yard scoring run by Colgate's Henry White to lead the Blue to a 20-16 victory in the Blue-Gray Classic on Friday. The Gray had a chance to win

with two minutes left in the game, and the Blue leading 20-14, when Chuck Sifton of Abilene Christian recovered a fumble at the Blue 6-yard line. But three plays moved the ball only four yards and a fourth-down pass by Ray Henry of Southwestern Louisiana was dropped by Billy Dixon of Troy State.

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